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VOL. IV NO. 73

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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Khaled leaves today for medical tests

RIYADH, Sept. 22 (SPA)—King Khaled leaves Saturday for medical tests abroad after a necessary medical examination at the King Faisal Specialist Hospital, the Royal Court announced Friday.

A royal decree said that the King has asked Crown Prince Fahd to deputize for him during his absence.



MEETS VANCE: King Khaled at his meeting in Riyadh Thursday with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Jordan makes no promises

Arafat, Qaddafi meet King Hussein

AMMAN, Sept. 22 (Agencies)—Hardline Arab leaders Friday urged King Hussein of Jordan to reject the Camp David agreements on peace moves in the Middle East but he apparently made no promises.

"Jordan's stand is firm, straight and clear and has not changed," the king told journalists after talks with Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) head Yasser Arafat and Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi.

They met him as envoys from the hardline Arab summit called in Damascus to fight the latest accords between Egypt and Israel.

King Hussein has been critical of the accords but has told U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that his government has not reached a final decision on them.

The three held talks at Al Mafraq airbase in eastern Jordan.

The visit was part of rival American and Arab pressures on King Hussein, whose attitude to the Camp David summit agreements is considered crucial.

Conference sources in Damascus said the decision to send the mission was made at a closed session Thursday of leaders of the front for steadfastness and confrontation which rejects Egypt's peace policy.

It groups Syria, Algeria, South Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriya and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

It was Arafat's first trip to Jordan since the king's army drove the PLO out of the country after bitter hostilities in 1971 and 1972—and it incensed his colleagues in the PLO delegation to the summit.

The two leaders returned to Damascus after several hours of talks with King Hussein. They were due to reconvene in a closed meeting in the front's headquarters later Friday night.

Khaled Fahoum, the moderate speaker of the Palestinians' parliament-in-exile, said the Palestinian delegation at the summit had not been consulted.

Jordan has already criticized the Camp David agreements and President Carter sent his secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, to Amman earlier this week to try to soften the king's position.

Conference sources said Qaddafi was likely to offer substantial economic aid to King Hussein as an incentive to turn his back on the Americans and make common cause with the anti-Egyptian front.

Qaddafi and Arafat took time off from the current Damascus summit and drove to the border town of Ramtha where a Jordanian military helicopter took them to al-Mafraq for the meeting with Hussein.

Qaddafi and Arafat briefed Hussein on resolutions to be adopted by the five-power conference in Damascus. President Hafez Assad of Syria, Houari Boumedienne of Algeria and Ali Nasser Muhammad of South Yemen are attending the Damascus conference along with Qaddafi and Arafat.

Diplomatic sources here said Hussein will most likely refuse to join in any effort to re-establish the eastern front.

The king, these sources said, would prefer to pursue efforts for a comprehensive peace settlement with Israel on the basis of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for Israeli evacuation from Arab lands occupied during the 1967 Mideast war. The king also insists on regaining the Arab sector of Jerusalem and redressing the Palestinians.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam told newsmen after the Thursday night session the participants had agreed on all the basic points discussed. He declined to reveal any of the decisions.

In Moscow meanwhile Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev denounced the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David summit as an attempt to split Arab ranks and force all Arab countries to accept peace on Israel's terms.

Speaking at a rally Friday in Baku, Soviet Azerbaijan, he said the Middle East would remain a source of world tension until Israel withdrew from all occupied Arab lands and Palestinians were granted the right to create their own state.

In a brief review of the international situation, the 71-year-old Kremlin chief also accused what he termed "influential circles" in the United States of seeking to provoke Moscow into taking steps which would worsen relations.

(Continued on back page)

Sarkis makes call for reconciliation

BEIRUT, Sept. 22 (Agencies)—Lebanese President Elias Sarkis called for a national reconciliation in post civil war Lebanon Friday on a basis of "expanded administrative decentralization."

In a radio and television address to his three million countrymen, Sarkis also announced he decided to seek an extension of the mandate of a 30,000-man Syrian-dominated Arab League army that police Lebanon's civil war armistice.

His declaration clashed head-on with an earlier demand by the country's top right-wing leader, former President Camille Chamoun, that the peacekeeping forces should pull out of Lebanon at once.

Sarkis declared he rejects the settlement of Palestinians in Lebanon as a result of the failure of the Camp David peace agreements between Egypt and Israel to provide for the return of the Palestinians to their homeland.

Lebanon hosts more than 300,000 Palestinians who provide the Middle East main power base for the resistance movement.

Sarkis did not explain the administrative decentralization he proposed. But informed sources said it would give Christians and Muslims more freedom in running their own administrative and economic development affairs in their own provinces.

But he was strict in declaring that Lebanon would remain a political, geographic and military unity under the authority of one central government.

Sarkis stressed that Lebanon would preserve its parliamentary democratic government system and free economy.

Sarkis addressed the country on the eve of the second anniversary of his election to the presidency. He did not say how long he wants the mandate of the peacekeeping forces extended, but informants said the request will be made to the Arab League Secretariat in Cairo for six months.

To appease anti-Syrian rightist groups, Sarkis pledged to accelerate the reconstruction of the Lebanese army and increase its role as a law enforcing body to gradually replace the peacekeeping army.

"I guarantee that once the army is capable of ensuring security, the Arab forces will return home," said Sarkis.

He also pledged the new army to disarm all rightist and leftist militias throughout the country and to put an end to the small private states here and there.

Sarkis urged the country to rally behind him to give him the power to restore law and order and put the country on the course of economic reconstruction.

Sarkis pledged to strengthen Lebanon's ties with neighboring Syria in particular and all other Arab countries in general.

His speech overruled Chamoun's demand for a prompt withdrawal of the Arab peacekeepers, which the former president made in an open letter to Syrian President Hafez Assad.

In his letter, Chamoun accused Syrian troops of "unprecedented brutality" in Lebanon and said they should be withdrawn from the country.

He charged that Syrian forces had indiscriminately shelled districts of Beirut.

Chamoun added: "Do you believe your army can stay in Lebanon, and in what capacity?"

(Continued on back page)

At Assad's request

Vance delays Syrian visit

RIYADH, Sept. 22 (Agencies)—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance Friday announced a 24-hour delay of his trip to Syria following a request by President Hafez Assad.

Vance had been scheduled to fly from Riyadh to Damascus Saturday for the final leg of a three-nation Middle East mission to explain and canvass support for the Camp David agreements.

Assad asked for the delay because the meeting of the "steadfastness front" of countries opposing the two Israeli-Egyptian accords had not yet ended in Damascus.

U.S. officials said they understood that the meeting would be over by Saturday. Spokesman Hodding Carter said Vance would extend his stay in Riyadh by a day.

Earlier Thursday, Vance was received by King Khaled at a meeting attended by Crown Prince Fahd, Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan, the King's Personal Advisor Dr. Rashad Pharaon and Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansouri, deputy foreign minister for political affairs.

Later in the day, Prince Fahd held a separate meeting with Vance which was also attended by Prince Sultan, Dr. Pharaon and Sheikh Abdul Rahman. Vance was the guest of a luncheon banquet Friday given in his honor by Prince Sultan.

After talks with leaders of Jordan and Saudi Arabia Vance was neither optimistic nor pessimistic about the attitudes of the two countries, a senior U.S. official said Friday.

Both countries issued statements expressing criticism of the two Israeli-Egyptian accords less than 48 hours after they were signed in Washington by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

The Saudi statement issued Tuesday said the general peace framework "cannot be considered a final acceptable formula for peace because it did not explain in a definite manner Israel's intention to withdraw from all occupied territories, which it has occupied by force, and at the force of which is holy Jerusalem."

Vance's goal in Jordan was even more ambitious. President Carter said he would urge King Hussein "in the strongest possible way to join the negotiations in the future."

The official Jordanian response was cool. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim told reporters in Amman the Vance-Hussein talks had been "frank and useful," indicating that serious differences remained between the two countries.

He also stated pointedly that Jordan had not been a party to the negotiations, implying that Jordan felt in no way bound by them.

Nevertheless, Jordan agreed to continue a dialogue with Washington on questions surrounding the agreements, he said.

Vance's talks with King Hussein and Saudi leaders had proceeded just about as expected by the secretary of state, a U.S. official said.

He explained: "They were asking the kind of questions we anticipated would be of interest: 'Why wasn't Jerusalem included in the peace framework? What will the supplementary letters say?'"

Vance told reporters he felt his urgent mission to the Jordanian and Saudi leaders had accomplished something of importance.

"Namely," he said, "I had a chance to really discuss with them and get the questions that they had with respect to what took place at Camp David and what came out of Camp David, and to answer their questions about the framework agreement — where there was ambiguity, to clarify the meaning and intent of the parties."

Vance said his trip had been absolutely essential, and that leaders in both countries told him the exchanges were helpful and important.

Vance had modest hopes for the mission when he set out from Washington Tuesday night.

Public expectations for a more tangible result may have been raised by President Carter, who announced the trip 24 hours earlier as an attempt to explain the accords to Jordan and Saudi Arabia "and to secure their support."

Although he seems to have made little headway toward either goal, Vance has begun a process which in American opinion, may permit the U.S. slowly to build a favorable consensus in the Arab world.

(Continued on back page)

'To remove sufferings'

Sadat vows to continue peace bid

RABAT, Sept. 22 (Agencies)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said Friday he would persevere with his Middle East peace efforts because he wants to remove the sufferings of Palestinians under Israeli occupation.

Sadat has been in Rabat seeking Moroccan support for the Camp David agreements on his way home from the U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli summit.

During the Camp David negotiations "I could hear the same cries of our Arab women that I heard when I visited Jerusalem last November," Sadat told a press conference.

"Their cries were always in my ears. If anyone opposes us, I shall go on because I heard their cries and I mean to remove the suffering of those people under occupation."

The Egyptian leader was asked about the hostile reaction of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to the Camp David accords.

"I do not know if our friends in the PLO will object to the removal of the sufferings of the Palestinians under occupation," Sadat said.

Sadat said it was wrong to suppose that the Camp David agreements were meant to be a final settlement.

"At Camp David we put together only a framework for a comprehensive settlement, including the Sinai, and all other parties are invited to take part in the settlement," he said.

"We shall still need some very hard negotiating — but always around a table. There will be no more explosions."

The president spoke of the Middle East crisis as a bomb and contended that it had now been defused.

He said there would be no more war and that the accords marked a turning point in the history of the conflict with Israel.

Sadat said he had a long meeting Friday morning with King Hassan and Moroccan government leaders to give them full details on the Camp David accords and answer their questions.

The king had wanted first-hand information on the summit before making decisions about it, the Egyptian leader said.

"Nothing was hidden between me on the one hand and King Hassan and his government," Sadat said. "It is up to them to take whatever decisions they like."

Sadat is due to leave the Moroccan capital for home Saturday.

He said his next moves would be to communicate to all other Arab heads of state the full details of the Camp David accords and to explain them to his own people.

He said that after the Israeli parliament met to approve the dismantling of Israeli settlements in the Sinai, a meeting would be prepared "at which we shall agree upon the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and Sinai."

The summit agreements provided for the abolition of the Israeli military government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip immediately after the signature of the accords, Sadat said.

President Carter said Friday the possibility of peace in the Middle East has seldom been greater.

His comment came in the traditional presidential message marking the forthcoming Jewish festivals of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.

"This message has a special urgency this year in the part of the world where the Western world's great religions were born."

"The possibility of peace in the Middle East has seldom been greater. Whether that possibility is realized will depend on the degree to which all concerned can act, in the prayer's words, 'with a single heart.'"

Meanwhile, the White House Friday issued nine letters resulting from the Camp David summit, but could not produce a key letter on the divisive issue of Israeli settlements on the West Bank. (Text of letters on page 12).

The letters expressed the views of the leaders of Israel, Egypt and the United States on various points of the Middle East peace process which were not included in the agreements signed Sunday night.

But the letters released Friday did not include the most controversial one — an agreement between the three parties on the duration of a moratorium on the construction of new Israeli settlements on the West Bank.

As expected, Friday's letters showed that Israel could only agree to disagree with the U.S. and Egypt on the status of Jerusalem despite the 13 days of intensive negotiations.

In a letter to President Carter dated last Sunday, the final day of the summit, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin stated that Israel regarded Jerusalem as its capital and "one city indivisible."

Two other letters must be exchanged to clear up the paperwork left over from the summit. One concerns two airfields the U.S. has offered to build Israel in the Negev Desert and the other on the still unsettled issue of West Bank settlements.

Following the summit, the United States and Israel have been in dispute over what the three parties agreed to say in that letter.

Begin has said he pledged only to freeze the construction of new settlements while talks to set up a Palestinian negotiating body are under way, a period expected to take about three months.

But the U.S. and Egypt felt that they all had agreed that no new settlements would be built throughout the entire negotiating process and that the

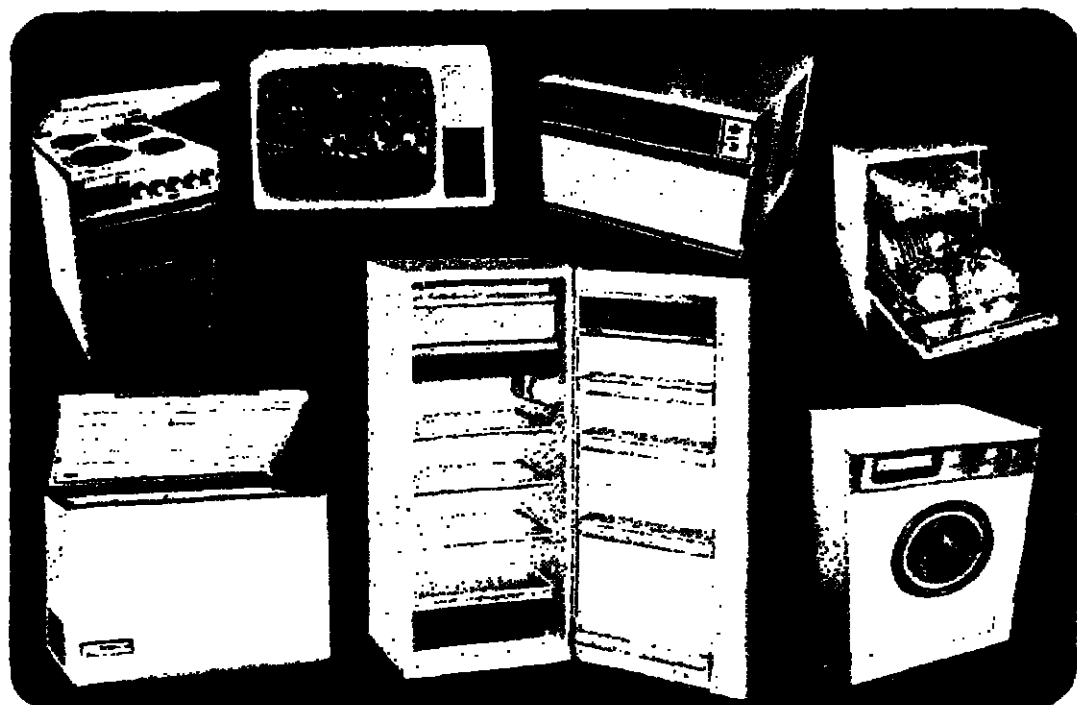
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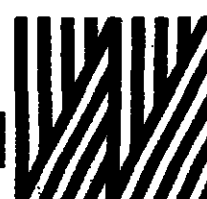
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Arab broadcasters convene in Riyadh for meeting today

RIYADH, Sept. 22 (SPA) — The second extraordinary session of the general assembly of the Arab Broadcasting Federation convenes here Saturday for a three-day session at King Faisal Conference Hall under Riyadh Governor Prince Salman.

The amendment of the federation's rules and regulations is among subjects tabled.

The federation's Board of Administration met twice Friday under the chairmanship of Dr. Saleh ibn Nasser, assistant deputy information minister for radio and television.

The meeting reviewed the report and recommendations of the Technical Committees and other reports submitted by the General Secretariat of the federation, comprising this year and next year's budgets of centers affiliated to the federation.

Nasser said that the broad lines of the reports were approved.

As it opened meetings Thursday, the board discussed the reports presented by the Permanent Program Committee and the Television News Exchange Committee and took a number of important decisions which will be submitted to Sunday's session.

The ABE Board of administration wound up meetings Friday.

Naif donates SR 100,000 for Holy Quran project

MECCA, Sept. 22 (SPA) — Minister of the Interior Prince Naif has donated SR 100,000 to a Muslim World League project of printing one million copies of the Holy Quran for distribution in African countries.

Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce has also contributed SR 350,000 for the project.

Message
Yemeni Interior Minister Mohsen Al-Yousufi Thursday received a message from Prince Naif on boosting co-operation and coordination among various departments of their ministries.

The message was handed over by Saudi Charge d'Affaires Talat Hamdi when he called on Yousufi Thursday.



Prince Naif

Three attackers of girl put to death in Dawadmi

RIYADH, Sept. 22 (SPA) — Three men were executed Friday for attacking a girl near Dumaithiya in Dawadmi, west of Riyadh, it was announced here Friday.

According to a statement of the Riyadh Governorate the convicts, Nasser ibn Abdullah Al-Qahani, Fahd ibn Ali Al-Qahani and Fahd ibn Nasser Al-Qahani, committed the crime while the girl was tending her flock in a field in Dumaithiya. They were later arrested and confessed.

Gulf education board to hold meeting in Riyadh this week

RIYADH, Sept. 22 (SPA) — The executive board of the Gulf Regional Bureau for Education will hold its fifth session at the bureau's premises here, Sept. 26-27.

High on the agenda of the board, which groups Gulf education undersecretaries, will be the report of the activities of the director-general of the office since the third Gulf Education Ministers' Conference in Abu Dhabi last April. Private education in Gulf

Ministers viewed Arab oil coordination

ABU DHABI, Sept. 22 (SPA) — United Arab Emirates Petroleum Minister Dr. Manie Said Al-Otaiba discussed the coordination of Arab oil policies in Taif with oil minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Otaiba was addressing reporters here Thursday as he returned from the meetings of the ministerial council of the Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company.

"I seized the opportunity of my being in Taif to consult with Sheikh Ahmed and exchange views on the coordination of Arab oil policies," he said.

New U.S. envoy to Muscat from Jeddah mission

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — President Carter has nominated Marshall Wiley, the number two man at the American Embassy in Jeddah, to be the new ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman.

If confirmed by the Senate, he will replace William Wolfe, who is resigning.

Wiley became deputy chief of mission in Saudi Arabia last year, after serving for three years as the principal officer at the American Interest Section in Baghdad.

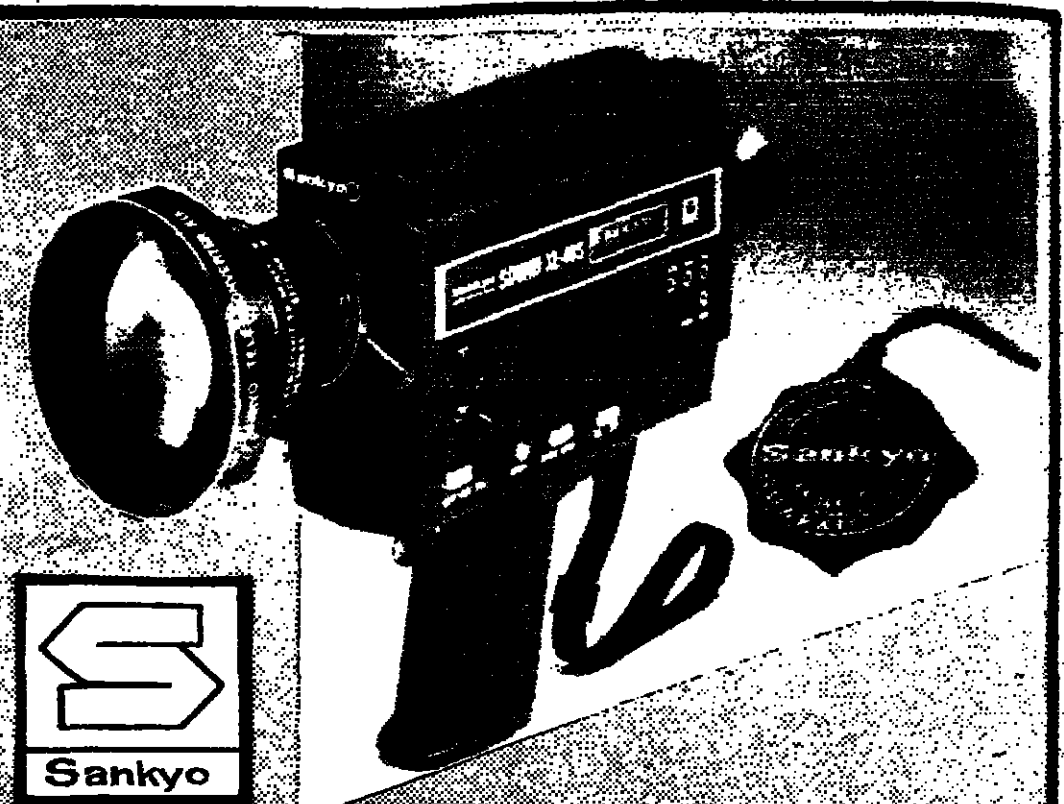
From 1969 to 1973 he was deputy principal officer in Cairo.

The board will also fix the date and venue of the fourth Gulf Education Ministers' Conference and discuss the granting of observer status at that conference, in addition to other issues of the development of education in the Gulf.

At Otaiba - Yamani talks

He added that a number of major decisions had been taken during the conference, which was held Tuesday, on the reinforcement of the company and the allocation of part of the member countries' crude to be shipped by the company's vessels.

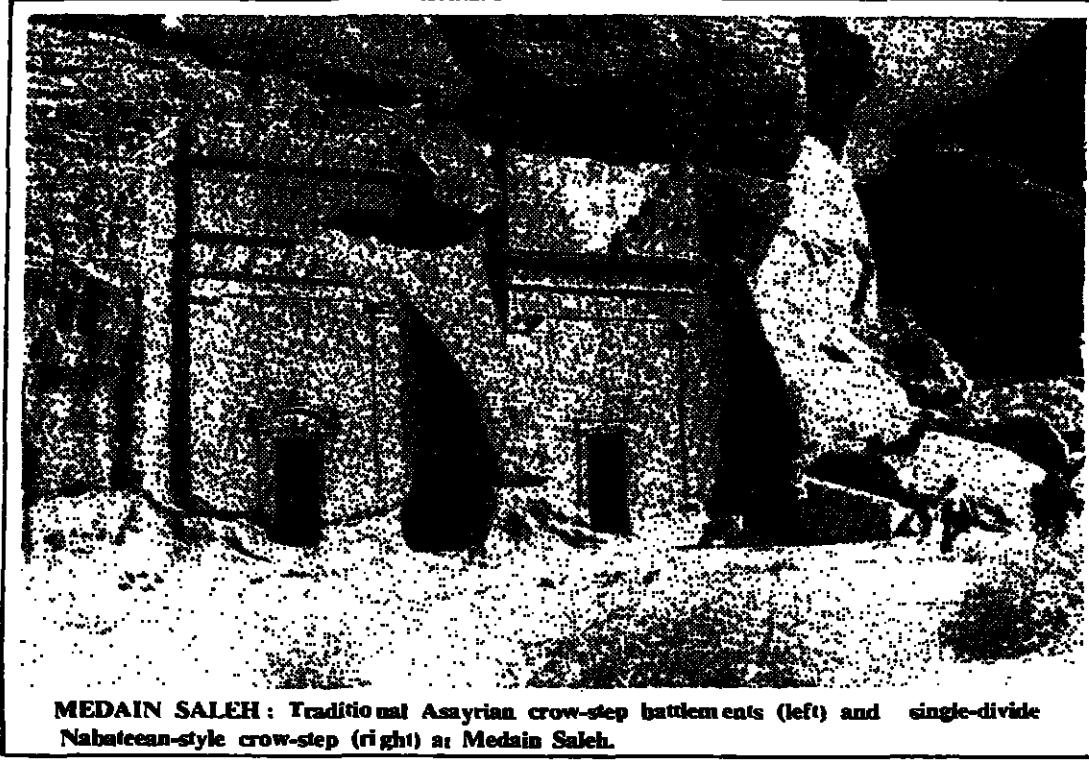
Venezuela's Petroleum Minister Valentine Hernandez arrived in Taif from Jeddah Friday morning for talks with Saudi officials.



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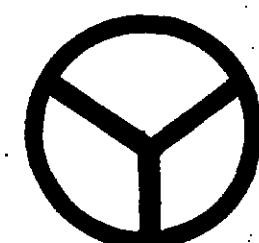
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Senate clears way for aid to Israel, 3 Arab states

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Senate has cleared the way for appropriating \$1.7 billion in U.S. economic support aid to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance continued his peace mission in the Middle East.

An attempt to eliminate a \$90-million aid fund for Syria was abandoned at the request of the Carter administration, which feared that action might undermine Vance's attempts to convince Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia to support the Camp David agreements on a

Middle East peace settlement. It was learned that Vance had called key members of the Senate Appropriation Committee asking no action be taken on aid earmarked for Syria while he was in the Middle East.

The House of Representatives already has cut the Syrian aid fund out of the foreign aid bill in retaliation for the shelling by Syrian troops of Christian areas in Lebanon.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat-Hawaii, said that to eliminate or substantially reduce the fund "would have the

dramatic effect of cutting off our secretary's legs while he's in Damascus", meeting with Syrian President Assad.

The matter will be considered again when the bill comes before a conference committee with the House.

An economic support fund in the pending \$9.2 billion foreign aid bill sets aside \$785 million for Israel, \$750 million for Egypt, and \$93 million for Jordan, as well as the \$90 million for Syria.

In other action on the bill the Senate also voted 30-37 to refuse to restore a \$7.5 million contribution to help establish a United Nations University in Tokyo.

And it voted 34-21 to reject an amendment to reduce by \$20 million an aid fund for the copper producing African nation of Zambia.

The vote against restoring the contribution to the United Nations school came after a debate in which opponents contended it was likely to balloon to a \$50 million expense and was an unwise use of foreign aid dollars.

Inouye, chairman of the foreign operations subcommittee of the appropriations committee, defended the contribution as a timely gesture of thanks to Japan for significantly increasing Japanese aid to refugees from the Indochinese war zone.

Arab-U.S. group drops lawsuit against Israel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The National Association of Arab Americans said it has dropped its lawsuit charging that Israel violated U.S. arms export laws in its invasion of southern Lebanon last March.

The suit sought a halt to further arms sales or deliveries to Israel until it stopped the alleged violations. It charged that Israel violated U.S. law by using American-supplied weapons in invading Lebanon.

The objectives of the suit have been met without the need for further legal action, the

association said in a statement. It said the main purpose was to force Israeli troops out of Lebanon, and the withdrawal of the main body of Israeli troops in June met that requirement.

In addition, it said, the Arms Export Control Act states that a violation of the act ceases when adequate assurances are given that the violation will not recur. Israel has given formal assurances that it will not use anti-personnel cluster bombs against civilians in Lebanon, it said, and sustaining the lawsuit in order to obtain additional formal assurances would not be warranted.

Bavaria minister orders release of Turkish student

MUNICH, Sept. 22 (AP)—Bavaria's interior minister has ordered the release of a young Turkish student jailed pending deportation for bringing tuberculosis into West Germany.

Interior Minister Alfreid Seidl issued a deportation order after Social Democratic members of parliament from Bavaria labelled the jailing of 20-year-old Hasan Suicmez as "unbelievable, inhuman, unsocial and unconstitutional."

Seidl, a member of the governing Christian Social Union, said he acted as soon as he had been made aware of the case by opposition SPD parliamentarians.

Officials said Suicmez arrived legally in West Germany last June to visit his parents, who have lived in a Munich suburb 14 years.

He fell ill and was taken to a clinic in the Bavarian town of Zusmarshausen Aug. 22. But when authorities in nearby Augsburg learned of the youth's illness, they began deportation proceedings.

Under West German immigration laws, foreigners suffering from such contagious diseases as tuberculosis may not enter the country.

Interior ministry officials said the state council in Augsburg ordered the youth jailed pending deportation. Despite the protests of doctors at the clinic, Suicmez was transferred to the hospital ward of the state prison in Bayreuth, the ministry said.

Alfred Bayerl, an SPD parliamentarian from Bavaria, said the claim that the youth knowingly brought the disease into West Germany was complete-

Tarakki warns of plot against Afghanistan

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22 (R)—Afghan President Noor Muhammad Tarakki charged that foreign agents were resorting to subversion against his five-month-old leftist regime "by exploiting religion," the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Friday.

"We respect Islam but we will not allow anyone to indulge in subversive activities," the president was quoted as saying in Kabul Thursday night.

He also mentioned having sufficient evidence of a foreign-backed plot against his government in the predominantly Muslim nation.

The president, in remarks to Indian journalists, added that the evidence would not be made public now, "but if we are compelled, we will do so in future." He said: "I would like to tell the whole world

through you that some people — foreign agents — are resorting to subversion by exploiting religion."

Tarakki took over the defense ministry last month after smashing a plot to overthrow his regime. Defense Minister Brig. Gen. Abdul Kadir was arrested.

The general spearheaded the bloody coup last April which brought Tarakki to power.

PTI said Tarakki pleaded ignorance Thursday night about the number of political prisoners in the country but admitted that about 3,000 to 4,000 people, criminals who have killed people were in jails.

He said about 9,000 people had been released from jail and introduced to society," PTI reported.

Three Israeli journalists to visit Cairo

RABAT, Sept. 22 (R)—Three Israeli journalists who came to Morocco to cover the visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat were granted entry visas to visit Cairo by the Egyptian embassy here Friday. They will be the first Israeli journalists to visit Egypt since the collapse of the military talks in February.

Amin receives message from Qaddafi

NAIROBI, Sept. 22 (R)—Ugandan President Idi Amin has received a special message from Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, Uganda Radio said Friday.

The radio, monitored in Nairobi said the message was brought by the Ugandan army chief-of-staff, Maj. Gen. Yusuf Gowon, who recently led a military delegation to Libya. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

Cyprus postpones execution of 2 Palestinians

NICOSIA, Sept. 22 (AP)—The Cyprus Supreme Court has granted a government request to again postpone the execution of two Palestinians convicted for the assassination last February of a prominent Egyptian newspaper editor.

The high court agreed to postpone the execution, which would be the first here in 15 years, until Nov. 15 after Attorney General Tormarides said further investigation is necessary before a decision on mercy for the pair can be made by President Spyros Kyprianou. This is the third postponement.

Samir Muhammad Khadar, 26, and Zayed Hussein Al-Ali, 26, were sentenced to death last April for the murder of Youssef Sebael, editor-in-chief of Cairo's leading "Al-Ahram"

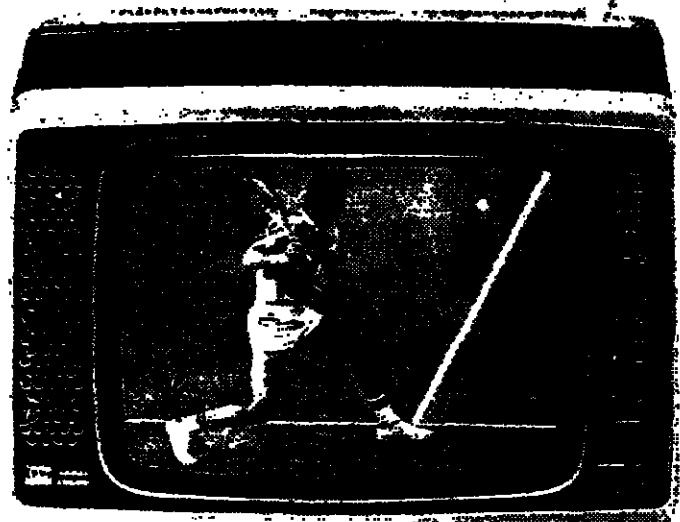
newspaper and a personal friend of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Sebael's killing at the Cyprus Hilton here prompted Egypt to send commandos to Cyprus to rescue hostages taken by the two Palestinians. Cypriot national guardsmen killed 15 Egyptian commandos in the aborted rescue attempt, prompting Sadat to sever relations with the Greek Cypriot government.

Informed observers here believe the latest postponement request was prompted by the government's sensitivity about the Palestinian cause at this crucial time in the Middle East politics. No government outside the Arab world has ever executed Palestinians for political terrorism.

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M.E. Briefs

● TEL AVIV. — A bomb discovered Friday near the Jaffa Gate to the old city of Jerusalem was dismantled, a police spokesman claimed. Police said that a few suspects in the area were being held for questioning.

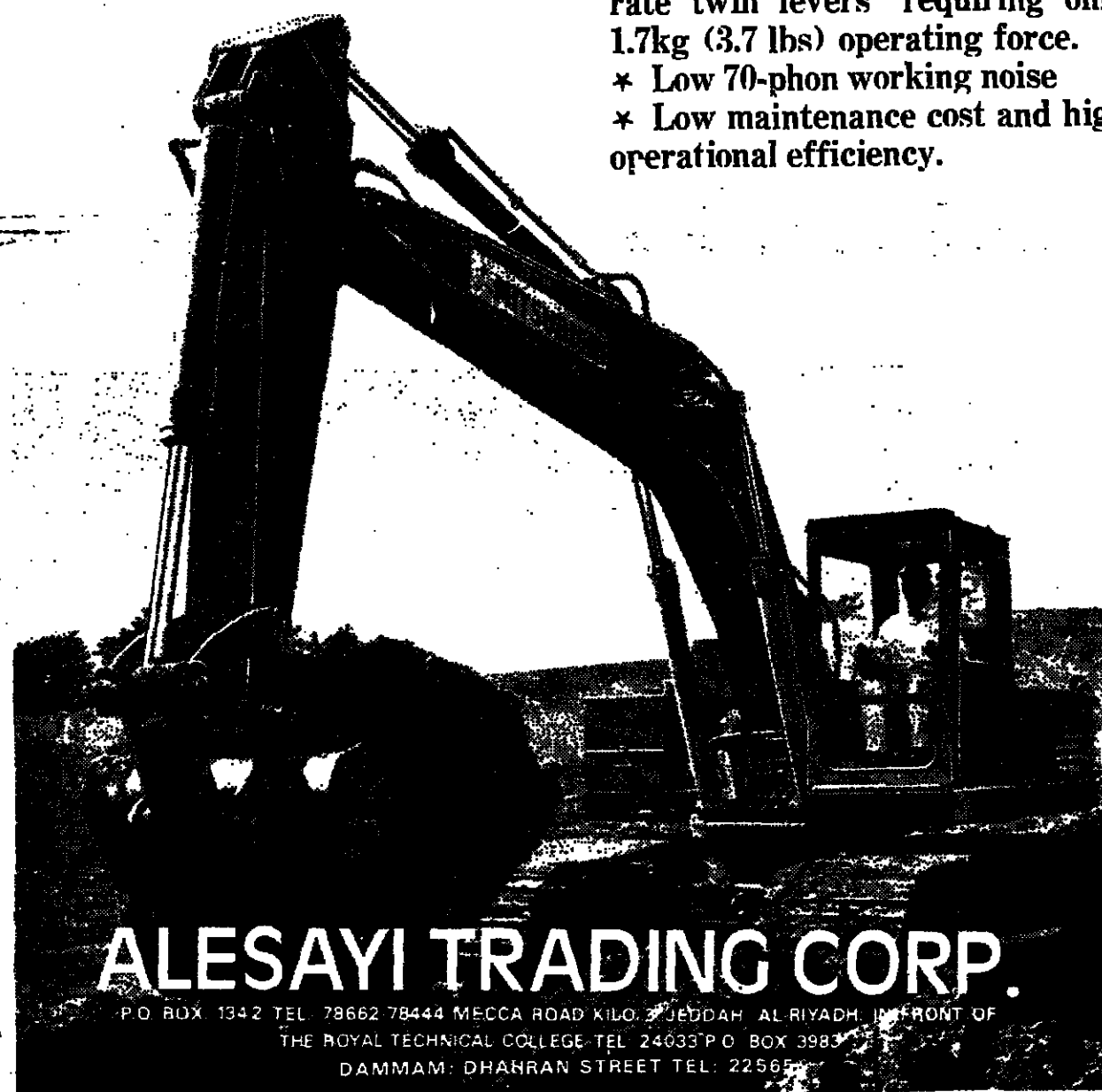
● Dacca, Bangladesh — President Ziaur Rahman has returned to Dacca after a two-day state visit to Singapore. He told reporters his visit had achieved a breakthrough in the two countries' bilateral relations, particularly in the economic field.

● NAIROBI — Somalia said that reports of a Somalia-bound consignment of weapons being found at London's Heathrow Airport were claims concocted by the enemies of Somalia.

● ISLAMABAD — Niaz Naik has been appointed as Pakistan's ambassador and permanent representative to the United Nations.

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SWAPO appeals for communist aid

LUSAKA, Sept. 22 (R) — South West Africa's main black nationalist group Friday appealed to Communist countries for all-out military aid to step up its fight against South African rule there.

Vice-President Misheke Muyungo of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), waging a low-level guerrilla war there, voiced the call at a press conference following Pretoria's decision earlier this week to press ahead with its own territorial election plan.

"We will intensify the armed struggle and liquidate whichever puppet regime Pretoria is trying to install in Namibia."

Muyungo, speaking under portraits of Marxist leaders including Cuban President Fidel Castro, said:

Smith awaits U.S. response to visa request

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP) — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has applied for a visa to visit the United States next month but a State Department official said Thursday that no decision has been made on whether to grant it.

The application was made at a U.S. Consulate in South Africa and the consulate asked Washington for "an advisory opinion."

It was not clear here whether Smith's application was alone or accompanied by others.

"We call upon our friends, especially the socialist countries, to render all-out military assistance to SWAPO, including hardware and technical know-how, so that we can effectively wage the war to its logical conclusions."

Muyungo also said that SWAPO would need to be very strongly convinced before cooperating again with Western peace moves.

More weapons are needed, he said, now that South Africa has announced it will hold unilateral elections on Nov. 20 for independence of Namibia.

The announcement by outgoing Prime Minister Vorster on Wednesday, prompted sharp reactions at the United Nations and among Western governments.

The United Nations and the South African government had been engaged in negotiations over a U.N. proposal for an internationally supervised transition to independence in South West Africa.

The territory has been administered by the South Africans under a mandate from the old League of Nations.

SWAPO has been prepared to take part in elections as long as the United Nations guaranteed the fairness of the process, but it has refused to participate in an election process solely sponsored by South Africa.

"We therefore call on all SWAPO members to be on

standby and await further instructions," Muyungo declared to the reporters, as SWAPO members chanted slogans and waved placards.

India sees no arms race inherent in jet purchase

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (Agencies)—The Indian Embassy Thursday denied that its plans to buy military strike aircraft costing up to \$2 billion could touch off a fresh arms race with Pakistan.

The suggestion was made by U.S. Ambassador Robert F. Goheen in remarks to foreign correspondents in New Delhi. He said a new arms race would divert funds from development on the sub-continent.

'Roots' author ruled innocent in plagiarism suit

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP) — A federal judge Thursday rejected claims that material for the best-selling book "Roots" was copied by author Alex Haley from the works of another writer.

District Judge Marvin E. Frankel ruled that the catalog of alleged similarities cited by Margaret Walker Alexander was "strained, insignificant and devoid of legal substance."

He dismissed twin copyright infringement actions brought by Ms. Alexander against Haley and his publisher, Doubleday and Co.

"We further appeal to all other Namibian patriots to join hands with us in the liquidation of the neo-colonial regime."

The embassy said in a statement that India was not expanding its air force strength but merely replacing aircraft which had become obsolescent.

"We do not believe that such a replacement will trigger an arms race in the Subcontinent, or divert funds from economic development to defense."

Goheen also said on Thursday India is too strong to fret about possible new U.S. military aid to Pakistan.

"Our own assessment is that Indian superiority is so great that a limited supply (of arms) to Pakistan should not cause the consternation it is causing in the (Indian) press these days."

With its size and military strength, Goheen said, India has to live with the problem that its neighbors may feel threatened. "The buildup of the Indian navy is not to some people, at least—an entirely comforting thing."

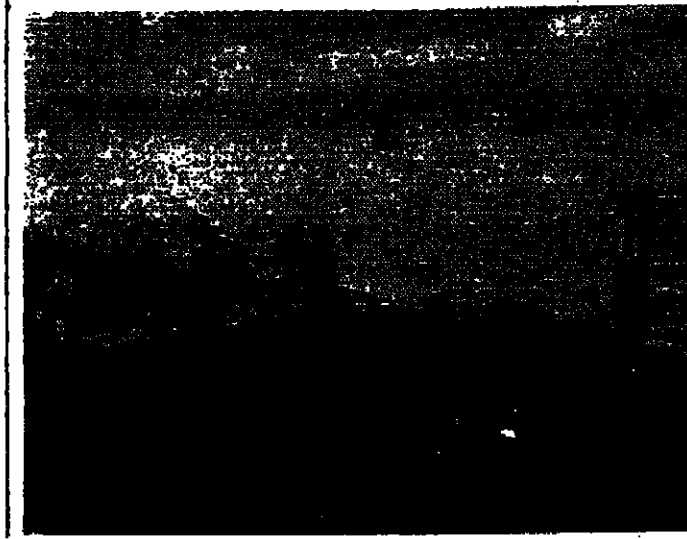
"We applaud the efforts of the Indian government" made recently to overcome traditional enmities and suspicions among nations of the Subcontinent, Goheen said.

The ambassador said that the U.S. intelligence network in India is much smaller than Russia's and it does not try to subvert the government or influence Indian politics.

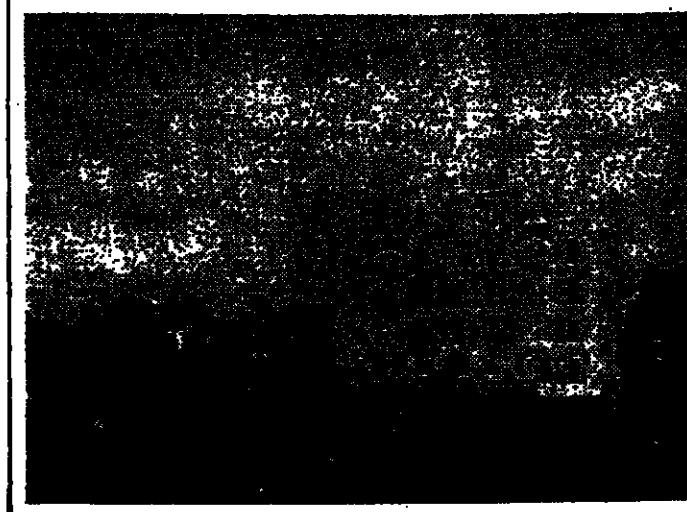
He claimed that former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's frequent charges of Central Intelligence Agency plots against her were unfounded, and Mrs. Gandhi herself has never produced evidence to support them.

Nigeria calls off 12-year emergency

LONDON, Sept. 22 (R) Nigerian head of state Uuegun Obasanjo Thursday night announced the immediate lifting of the country's 12-year-old state of emergency.



URBAN ART: Richard Ham has added his touch to the skyline of Boston — a painting 98 ft. by 68 ft. on a hitherto drab back wall of a school.



Ex-CIA chief to testify at assassinations panel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP) — House of Representatives investigators want former Central Intelligence Agency Director Richard Helms to explain why the agency withheld significant information from the official commission that first investigated the murder of President John Kennedy.

Helms, head of the CIA from 1966 to 1973, was scheduled to testify before the House Assassinations Committee Friday.

Although John McCone was CIA director when the commission was conducting its probe in 1964, Helms was head of the agency's clandestine services and was heavily involved in its dealings with the commission.

The committee was expected to seek Helms' explanation for the agency's decision to withhold information about plots to assassinate Cuban leader Fidel Castro, possibly with the help of U.S. crime syndicate figures.

Helms will face questions about a Russian defector, Yuri Nosenko, who claimed he had been a high-ranking Soviet intelligence official with direct knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald's activities during a three-year stay in Russia. The Warren Commission identified Oswald as Kennedy's killer and said he acted alone. The CIA believed Nosenko was a Soviet-planted spy at the time and thought he would offer no truthful information about Oswald.

The former director may be asked to clarify attempts to use Oswald as a source of information about Russia after his return to the United States in 1962. Helms told the original commission that the agency "never contemplated" such an effort, but CIA documents dispute his sworn testimony.

Committee members raised questions about CIA and FBI dealings with the commission as they took testimony Thursday from the three members of the panel — former President Gerald R. Ford, a House member at the time of the commission's work, former Republican Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and John J. McCloy, a high-ranking official in several administrations.

Detroit blacks acquire railroad

LANSING, Michigan, Sept. 22 (AP) — An agreement establishing what is believed to be the first black-owned railroad in the United States was announced Thursday by the Michigan Department of Highways and Transportation.

The agreement allows a group of black Detroit businessmen to assume control of the 41.7-mile Kent-Barry-Eaton connecting railway between Grand Rapids and Vermontville, Michigan.

The rail line serves a rural area, primarily grain shippers. Now run by Conrail, a U.S. government agency, the railway gets a state subsidy of about \$310,000 a year.

Flaming oil gushes from storage cavern in Louisiana swamp

HACKBERRY, Louisiana, Sept. 22 (AP) — A 90-meter-high pillar of fire visible for 40 kilometers spewed out of a 294 million-gallon underground cavern of the nation's strategic oil reserve Thursday night.

One man working on a drilling platform died of burns suffered when the oil burst from the shaft, bypassing a safety device.

The fire was under control three hours after it erupted but it was still burning fiercely. Two fire trucks pumped constant streams of water on the flames.

"A workover rig was performing a standard oil field operation, drilling a hole into the cavern, when it blew out and ignited," said Bill Parker, deputy project manager for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. "We don't know what happened, but it's still an awesome sight."

Seven million barrels of oil were in the cavern under pressure of 650 pounds per square inch, forcing the oil back up through the well hole.

"We are going to have 25,000 to 30,000 barrels come out of there before the pressure is equalized," he said. "First we have got to get the fire out, then stop the oil."

Troubleshooters were summoned to try to smother the towering flames, and then close the well hole which extends down 3,240 feet into the roof of the cavern.

The cavern is no. 6, located out at the fringe of a series of so-called bottles. Each is about the size of a 10-story building a block long and a block wide.

It is an isolated swamp area, about 20 miles south of Lake Charles, Louisiana, with no residential areas nearby. It sits some 50 miles east of Beaumont, Texas, where an unrelated blowout at a gas well drilling project forced the evacuation of about 1,000 nearby residents Thursday.

The U.S. government hopes to have a 250-million-barrel strategic petroleum reserve by Dec. 22 and to double that figure by the end of 1980.

The government has said that 500 million barrels of crude oil would suffice for two months.

MX missile plan expected to get Carter approval

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (R) — After hesitating in the past, President Carter is now expected to approve development plans for a new \$30 billion force of intercontinental missile that could be moved about to confuse the Soviet Union.

The MX (missile experimental) system would shuffle several hundred nuclear weapons among 5,000 or 10,000 sites. Soviet spy satellites would not be able to tell where the missiles were.

President Carter has delayed MX development because of uncertainty whether it would work and how much it would cost. Government sources said Thursday that these uncertainties have been resolved.

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Carter's policies ruined fighting inflation--Ford

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP) — U.S. President Jimmy Carter's policies have "made a shambles" of the economy and ruined the fight against inflation, former President Gerald R. Ford said.

"The Carter administration is responsible for it and they'll have to explain it to the housewife," Ford said.

He put the blame for a return to an inflation rate of 10 per cent or more to two successive "expansionary" federal budgets introduced by Carter. Latest government figures show the annual inflation rate as of July at 9.7 per cent.

"They've done a very poor job," Ford said. "They've blown it as far as the economy is concerned."

Ford spoke to reporters after meeting privately with Senate Republican leader Howard H. Baker and other Republican legislators.

The former president had praise for Carter on only one point: the recent "success" of the Camp David Middle East Summit.

He said that success undoubtedly will be a political plus for Carter if the Camp David agreements between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel result in substantial progress for peace.

He noted however that some problems have arisen, "but I am an optimist and I hope they will be resolved," Ford said.

Inflation in Abu Dhabi down to 21%

ABU DHABI, Sept. 22 (R) — The rate of inflation in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has dropped to 21 per cent this year compared with 25 per cent in 1975 and 35 per cent in 1976, the official Emirates News Agency said here Friday.

Quoting a report by the UAE Currency Board, the country's central bank, it attributed the drop to the stabilization of monetary policies in the seven-member federation after a banking crisis which shook the UAE early last year.

Two banks were closed down in May last year for lack of cash but the agency quoted the report as saying the improvement in the economy had led to an increase in liquidity at the banks and a restoration of confidence in the banking system.

Egyptian, American scientists to study desert encroachment

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP) — Using space satellites to chart their course, U.S. and Egyptian scientists venture next week into an Egyptian desert seeking information that could slow the steady encroachment of deserts everywhere onto fertile soil.

The two-week, 1,000-mile adventure will take the explorers through massive sand dunes and trackless wastes once roamed by nomads and camel caravans, which look intriguingly like areas on Mars photographed by America's Viking spacecraft.

The desert is the most desolate region of Egypt, where temperatures climb to 40 degrees Celsius in the sun and plunge nearly to zero after dark.

There are 33 men, including drivers and guides, and one woman in the joint expedition, which will set out Monday in four-wheel-drive vehicles from el Kharga, about 520 kilometers south of Cairo.

They head southwest toward the oases of Bir Tarfawi and Bir Misaha before striking due west to their main goals, Oweinat Mountain and Gifl Kebir plateau.

The principal test site is the Oweinat Mountain area where the caravan will camp for four days.

"It is here that we find the surface streak and sand dune features that are most similar to Mars," said Dr. Ted A. Maxwell, one of the American geologists who works for the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum.

"Once we see what causes the colors and streaks at Oweinat we can compare them with the Viking photos of Mars. We might learn more about the form and structure of Mars."

Maxwell said archeologists also will search for artifacts in the area.

"We know the Oweinat area

was arable land about 3,000 to 4,000 years ago and that people lived here," he said. "Shepherds left their marks on the mountainsides in the form of rock art or painted pictures."

The Gifl Kebir plateau, where the expedition will camp for three days, also may provide clues about Mars.

"The plateau is dissected by canyons, probably from water erosion, which look very much like erosion patterns on Mars," Maxwell said.

Tracking the scientists all the way will be the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Nimbus-6 satellite, which will receive signals from an expedition radio beacon and relay them to the agency's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland.

The signals will enable scientists to pinpoint the group's location and later to locate where samples were taken and observations made.

Heading the expedition is Dr. Farouk el-Baz, research director of the center for earth and planetary studies at the air and space museum. Baz, a native Egyptian, once instructed American astronauts on the geology of the moon.

Among other Americans on the team are an archeologist and three geologists from the U.S. Geological Survey, including the lone woman, Carol Breed of Flagstaff, Arizona. They will be joined by scientists from Ain Shams University in Cairo and the geological survey of Egypt.

"We are now at a stage where we must acquire a better understanding of the desert environment and of the ways and means to tame it, lest more areas of the earth become wasteland," Baz said. He noted that Tunisia has lost about half its arable land to desert.

"One tool at our disposal is photography from space," Baz said.

Egypt urges peaceful use for atomic explosions

VIENNA, Sept. 22 (R) — Egypt has appealed to nuclear scientists to step up research on peaceful uses for atomic explosions, holding up as an example its own plans to create an artificial lake in the desert.

Cairo's delegate to the annual meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) here, Dr. Ahmed Osman, accused Western countries and the agency itself of ignoring the need of some developing countries for nuclear aided engineering works and of shelving vital research.

"We were particularly distressed to see that funds allocated in the IAEA's 1979 budget for the unit working on peaceful use of nuclear explosions have been cut down and scheduled meetings written off," he said.

Dr. Osman referred to Egypt's plan to blast a huge channel from the Mediterranean to flood the Qattara depression, a vast empty desert area some 200 miles (320 km) west of Cairo which lies below sea level.

Egypt has long been studying the feasibility of the project, which would supply hydro-electric power and irrigation for the lifeless Saharan wastes there.

Dr. Osman urged the IAEA

to launch a worldwide survey of environmental projects which could benefit from the use of atomic blasts.

Most research in this field has been carried out in the Soviet Union, where scientists are reported to have been investigating the possibilities of diverting Siberian rivers to provide energy and water.

Egypt also joined other developing countries Thursday in condemning the west's readiness to pump money into developing nuclear safeguards while apparently remaining reluctant to provide funds for technical aid to countries wanting to start up a nuclear program.

The Vatican also voiced indirect criticism of the West, saying that the growing concern for the safeguard of nuclear plants and materials could lead to police state methods and abuse of civil rights.

Archbishop Eonato Squicciarini told the IAEA that increasingly stringent safeguard laws could lead to "invasion of privacy, surveillance of the public, increased police measures and social and political changes which could threaten some fundamental human rights."

Countries should consider whether this was too high a price to pay for nuclear power, he added.

SAMA exchange rates

JEDDAH, Sept. 22 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency announced Thursday the following foreign exchange rates based on the average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

| Currency | Price |
|--------------------|-------|
| U.S. dollar | 3.33 |
| Pound sterling | 6.62 |
| Deutschmark | 1.68 |
| Swiss franc | 2.19 |
| French franc | 0.77 |
| Japanese yen (100) | 1.77 |
| Canadian dollar | 2.84 |
| Belgian franc (10) | 1.08 |
| Dutch guilder | 1.57 |
| Italian lira (100) | 0.40 |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

| Opening Wednesday | Cash | Transfer |
|-----------------------|--------|----------|
| U.S. Dollar | 3.33 | 3.33 |
| Pound Sterling | 6.65 | 6.68 |
| Deutsche Mark (100) | 172.00 | 172.00 |
| Swiss F (100) | 217.00 | 217.00 |
| French F (100) | 76.75 | 76.50 |
| Italian Lira (1000) | 4.05 | 4.05 |
| Lebanese Lira (100) | 113.50 | 113.00 |
| Syrian Lira (100) | 83.00 | 86.00 |
| Egyptian Pound | 4.70 | 4.80 |
| Kuwaiti Dinar | 12.30 | 12.30 |
| Jordanian Dinar | 11.20 | 11.25 |
| Emirates Dirham (100) | 86.75 | 86.75 |
| Qatari Riyal (100) | 86.75 | 86.75 |
| Bahraini Dinar | 8.67 | 8.67 |
| Iraqi Dinar | 10.50 | — |
| Iranian Riyal (100) | 47.00 | 47.50 |
| Yemeni Riyal (100) | — | 74.00 |
| South Yemeni Dinar | — | — |
| Moroccan Dirham (100) | 77.50 | 83.50 |
| Indian Rupee (100) | — | 43.00 |
| Pakistani Rupee (100) | — | 34.00 |
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| 10 Tola bar | 2,690 | — |
| Silver kg bar | 635 | — |

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Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

| Authority | Description | No. of Tender | Price SR | Closing Date |
|---|--|---------------|----------|--------------|
| * Ministry of Defense and Aviation | Supply of TV and radio sets | xx | 100 | Oct. 21 |
| * " " " | Catering for the cadets of military school in Bureidah | xx | 100 | Oct. 14 |
| * " " " | Supply of equipment and machinery for the Armed Forces press | xx | 100 | Oct. 8 |
| * " " " | Supply of industrial requirements for the press | xx | 100 | Oct. 9 |
| * " " " | Maintenance of automatic telephone exchanges | xx | 50 | Oct. 7 |
| * Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs | Securing of seeds, floors and climbing plants | 6 | 50 | Oct. 23 |
| * " " " | Supply of agricultural equipment for gardens | 3 | 70 | Oct. 23 |



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VESSELS MOVEMENTS AT JEDDAH SEAPORT UPTO THE MORNING OF THE 21st. SEP. 1978

| Berth | Vessel | Agent | Cargo | Arr. Date |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1A | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | — | — | — | — |
| 3 | — | — | — | — |
| 4 | CORINNA | RED SEA | CONTAINERS GENERAL | 17/9/1978 |
| 5 | IMPERIAL STAR | O. TRADE | CONCRETE/TILES/BER | 18/9/1978 |
| 6 | TSING CHAU | ALATAS | CEMENT/GENERAL | 20/9/1978 |
| 7 | KYROS | SADAKA | MARBLE | 21/9/1978 |
| 8 | — | — | — | — |
| 9 | GLORIOUS TRADER | VENUS | GEN/STEEL/TIMBER | 20/9/1978 |
| 10 | — | — | — | — |
| 11 | — | — | — | — |
| 12 | OCEAN HAPPINESS | A.E.T. | CONTR./CHEMICALS | 16/9/1978 |
| 13 | ANDORA | BARBER | LOADING EMPTY CTNS | 21/9/1978 |
| 14 | — | — | — | — |
| 15 | PATRICK VILJEUX | ALGEZIRAH | CONTAINERS | 20/9/1978 |
| 16 | — | — | — | — |
| 17 | — | — | — | — |
| 18 | LAKMOS | ROLACO | BULK CEMENT | 17/9/1978 |
| 19 | GERARD L.D. | ALSABAH | BULK CEMENT | 14/9/1978 |
| 20 | KANARIS | A.A. | BAGGED CEMENT | 16/9/1978 |
| 21 | FER JAMAICA | GULF | BAGGED CEMENT | 5/9/1978 |
| 22 | — | — | — | — |
| 22/23 | FILIPINAS SAUDI | ORRI | HOTEL SHIP | 22/8/1978 |
| 24 | BARGES EX | KANOO | GENERAL | 16/9/1978 |
| 25 | ACADIA FOREST | — | — | — |
| 26 | ARIS | ALPHA | IRON BAR/TILES/TIMBER | 20/9/1978 |
| 27 | EURABIA MOON | SHOBOKSHI | TIMBER/GENERAL | 17/9/1978 |
| 28 | ASSEBURG | M.E.S.A. | CITRUS FRUITS | 13/9/1978 |
| 29 | AL SADIQ | S.E. ASIA | BAGGED CEMENT | 16/9/1978 |
| 30 | ESTRELLA | STAR NAV. | FRUIT | 8/9/1978 |
| 31 | — | — | — | — |
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| Ro-Ro | JOLLY BLU | ABDALLAH | RO RO | 20/9/1978 |
| — | MERZARIO PERSIA | A.E.T. | RO RO | 20/9/1978 |
| — | NAXOS | M.T.A. | CONTAINERS | 20/9/1978 |
| Vessels Arrived During Past 24 HRS: | JOLLY BLU | ABDULLAH | RO RO | 20/9/1978 |
| — | TSING CHAU | ALATAS | CONT./CEMENT/GEN. | 20/9/1978 |
| — | NAXOS | M.T.A. | CONTAINERS | 20/9/1978 |
| — | IBN HAZM | KANOO | CONTAINERS/GEN | 20/9/1978 |
| — | PATRICK VILJEUX | ALGEZIRAH | CONTAINERS/GEN. | 20/9/1978 |
| — | WADYSLAW | ATTAR | REEFER | 20/9/1978 |
| — | EVER MODEST | GULF | CONTAINERS | 20/9/1978 |
| Vessels Expected During Next 24 HRS: | STEFANOS S | O.C.E. | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| — | FATAH ALKHAIR | BAGHDADI | DURRA/BEANS/SORGHUM | 21/9/1978 |
| — | BORGESAD | A.E.T. | VEHICLES | 21/9/1978 |
| — | HAMEET ARABIA | S.N.L. | CONTAINERS/MAFIS | 21/9/1978 |
| — | CARMENA DEL MAR | H.S.S.C. | CONTAINERS | 21/9/1978 |
| — | LA ROCHELLE | ALGEZIRAH | CONTAINERS | 21/9/1978 |
| — | AMAX MARINER | FAYEZ | CONTAINERS | 21/9/1978 |
| — | SUN EMERALD | A.E.T. | CONTAINERS | 21/9/1978 |
| — | ODYSSEUS | ROLACO | BULK CEMENT | 21/9/1978 |
| — | BAHIAH | H.S.S.C. | RO RO | 21/9/1978 |

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Daily Ships Working And Fresh Arrivals

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

Date: 19.10.98/21.9.78
Time: 0700 HRS

| Vessels Working | Name of the Ship | Agent | Type of cargo | Arrival Date |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Berth No | | | | |
| 1 | PETE EVERETT | ORRI | BANANAS | 18/9/1978 |
| 3 | AMSTEL PARK | KANOO | BUILDING MATERIALS/CONTAINERS | 20/9/1978 |
| 4 | ARAFAT | KANOO | GENERAL CONTAINERS | 19/9/1978 |
| 5 | STRATH AIRD | KANOO | GENERAL | 20/9/1978 |
| 6 | MCKINNEY | KANOO | GEN. CONTAINERS | 20/9/1978 |
| 7 | OPATUA | KANOO | GENERAL | 20/9/1978 |
| 8 | ARYA MARMAR | A.E.T. | STEEL | 18/9/1978 |
| 9 | YUNG FONLU | GOSABI | GENERAL | 16/9/1978 |
| 10 | KOTAPURI | GULF | LOADING UREA | 13/9/1978 |
| 12 | CHRYSS | GOSABI | TIMBER GENERAL | 13/9/1978 |
| 13 | MARIYA | ORRI | GENERAL | 12/9/1978 |
| 14 | ARYA FAR | A.E.T. | GENERAL | 19/9/1978 |
| 15 | IBN AL ROOMI | KANOO | GENERAL | 19/9/1978 |
| 16 | ASIA EHO | GULF | GENERAL | 15/9/1978 |
| 17 | KHADJIAN | GOSABI | C. CEMENT | 8/9/1978 |
| 18 | WORLD EMBLEM | S.M.C. | C. CEMENT | 27/8/1978 |
| 19 | OLYMPIC POWER | S.E.A. | C. CEMENT | 18/9/1978 |
| 20 | PLITVICE | GOSABI | C. CEMENT | 14/9/1978 |
| 21 | BAJKA (D.B.) | BARBER | BULK CEMENT | 21/9/1978 |
| 22 | STAR SHIRAZ | S.A.L.T.E. | CONTAINERS | — |
| Vessels Working at Anch. | | | | |
| — | RUSHI VALMIKI | ORRI | GENERAL | 15/9/1978 |
| — | PRIMULA | S.M.C. | BULK CEMENT | 18/9/1978 |
| — | OCEAN FRIEND | S.A.L.T.E. | C. CEMENT | 18/9/1978 |
| — | EVNA | A.E.T. | C. CEMENT | 18/9/1978 |
| — | ASIA HOPE | KANOO | C. CEMENT | 20/9/1978 |
| Recent Arrivals: | | | | |
| — | IBN BASSAM | KANOO | TO LOAD EMT/CONTAINERS | 20/9/1978 |
| — | STRATHAIRD | KANOO | GENERAL BUILDING MATERIALS/CONTAINERS | 20/9/1978 |
| — | AMSTEL PARK | KANOO | CONTAINERS | 20/9/1978 |
| — | STAR SHIRAZ | S.A.L.T.E. | CONTAINERS | 20/9/1978 |
| — | ASIA HOPE | KANOO | C. CEMENT | 20/9/1978 |
| — | BARGE NO. 220 | KANOO | LOADING UNITS | 20/9/1978 |
| — | MCKINNEY | KANOO | GEN. CONTAINERS | 20/9/1978 |
| Vessels Expected During Next 24 HRS: | | | | |
| — | NEDLOYD ACHIE | KANOO | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| — | PETRA | KANOO | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| — | CAPE GRAFTON | KANOO | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| — | CONON FOREST | BARBER | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| — | STRATHCARROL | KANOO | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| — | LECHWORTH | ALSAADA | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| — | IZHORA | KANOO | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| — | TOYOTA NO. 23 | ALIREZA | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| — | WESTERN | GOSABI | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| — | HIGHWAY | KANOO | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| — | ARABIAN UNITY | J.A.C.C. | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |
| — | SEA SPEED ASIA | J.A.C.C. | GENERAL | 21/9/1978 |

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Overhead



Herblock is on vacation

TOUGH BARGAINING

The ground has still not settled after the big Camp David quake. Secondary tremors are taking all kinds of shapes: A Middle East tour for Secretary Vance, a summit conference for the "steadfastness states", a U.S.-Israeli "dispute" over the interpretation of a clause on settlements and subdued efforts by moderate Arab states to convene a summit conference to salvage what is left of Arab credibility.

In the midst of this rubble, the pivotal role of Jordan in deciding the fate of the Camp David agreements cannot be exaggerated. This is so, the assumption that the positions of the Syrians and Palestinians are unalterable. Jordan has already rejected or made reservations against the Camp David clauses. Mr. Vance heard the same views the next day when he visited Amman and the Jordanian position of hostile hesitation rather than outright opposition may continue for a while. King Hussein is already coming under tremendous pressure from the Americans and the reactionist Arab states, and so far he tilts toward the latter.

One sure way of securing his opposition to the agreements is for the Palestine resistance movement to build new bridges with Amman.

The world has changed since September, 1970, and June, 1971, and the causes of the old conflict between the king and the resistance movement have been completely overtaken by recent events. Relations between Amman and the resistance today are not as bitter as they used to be but they are still, at best, cool and the absence of conflict does not necessarily mean cooperation.

Today, the Jordanian government and the resistance movement share the fear that the Camp David agreements might legalize the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip or a form of it. They are equally anxious about the future of Jerusalem which the agreements have ominously side-stepped. If their position is sincere—and there is no reason to suspect that they are not—their only chance of doing something about it is to join hands with the people of the occupied territories. There is no force in the world that can force a decision on them if they stand together.

The Jordanian government should not be hard to convince. There is nothing in the agreements for it and very little for the West Bankers and Gazans. Jordan is offered a security role that could end up with a lame self-rule program under Israeli domination. But King Hussein may be worried that the opposition to the Camp David agreements is not serious enough. The combined power of the opposing states is not even near that of Israel and past experience concerning their attempts at unified action is not encouraging. The leaders now meeting in Damascus have themselves admitted their failure so far to present a meaningful front and have vowed that this time it will be different. King Hussein will be watching developments closely.

His position will also be influenced by the attitudes of the other Arab states. So far, all states which have reacted to the Camp David agreements have rejected the parts concerning the Palestinians and Jerusalem. The rejection has come in varying degrees of intensity and Mr. Vance is around to probe any weak points. If the rejection proves more than an emotional outburst that fizzles out in a few weeks, King Hussein will have more reason to side with the majority of the Arabs. The days ahead will see even tougher bargaining than what took place at Camp David.

Dollar slide benefits

WASHINGTON —

The slide of the dollar, the rise of the yen and the German mark, and other exchange rate changes during the past year and a half "should lead to a substantial improvement in the pattern of trade balances among industrial countries during the next two to three years," studies by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) indicate.

The beneficial effects would include a reduction in the U.S. deficit in transactions with the rest of the world and a Japanese surplus.

The 1978 IMF annual report, released Sept. 17 a week before the scheduled annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank, said that at least for the major industrial nations, changes in exchange rates really do lead to adjustments in the external balance and in the direction commonly expected. For the United States, Japan, France, and Sweden, the report says, a 10 per cent depreciation in the currency can be expected to produce a seven per cent increase in the country's volume of exports, but it might require up to three years for the effect to be fully felt. The effect in other industrial nations would be less, but still positive. An appreciation, or rise, in the value of a currency would produce the opposite effect.

Imports are also affected. Among the 14 industrial nations studied, a ten per cent appreciation or depreciation of

a currency would result in a one to six per cent rise or decline, respectively, in the volume of imports.

The IMF conclusions refute the contention of some experts who have argued in recent years that exchange rate changes are not effective in promoting adjustment in the international balance of payments.

But the IMF annual report also noted that cyclical factors — the variations in rates of economic growth among different countries and from one year to another — can have a greater effect on international payments balances than price changes or exchange rate adjustments.

For this reason the report stressed the importance of implementation by the industrial nations of the program of concerted but differentiated growth strategies developed over the past six months and endorsed at the IMF interim committee in Mexico City in April, by the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) meeting in Paris in June, and at the seven-nation economic summit meeting in Bonn in July. This concept calls for a slow-down in the economic growth rate in the United States, additional economic stimulus in the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, and growth measures in other countries varying according to their particular situations.

Commenting on exchange market developments, the IMF report said that "in re-

spect, it can be said that what was disturbing about the major exchange rate changes over the last few months of 1977 and the early months of 1978 was not so much the nature of the realignment that took place, but the speed with which it occurred and the disorderly and uncertain exchange market conditions that characterized the period."

It also commented: "It is important that the marked changes in exchange rates for the U.S. dollar, the Deutsche mark, and the yen over the past year and a half be viewed in perspective. Although the dollar depreciated by 27 per cent against the yen and 13 per cent against the Deutsche mark from December 1976 to June 1978, it depreciated much less against most currencies and appreciated over the same period against some, such as the Canadian dollar and the Swedish krona, so that the decline in the effective rate for the U.S. dollar during these 18 months was only 9.5 per cent. In large part, the major exchange rate changes compensated for previous and concurrent differences in rates of increase in domestic prices. Even after the recent rapid changes in exchange rates, the index of relative prices of German manufactures adjusted for exchange rate changes was about the same in the second quarter of 1978 as the average for 1973. Chances in corresponding relative prices for the United States (downward) and for Japan (upward) over the same period have been large." —(USIS)

Israel's view of Jordan

By Larry Thorson
TEL AVIV

The Camp David agreements spell out a large role for Jordan in the future of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip — a role which may pass to Egypt and the local Palestinians if King Hussein stays out of the peace talks.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance went to Amman seeking to change Hussein's stance, which the Israeli press variously describes as "sitting on the fence" and "keeping his powder dry."

Vance can point out that Jordan is mentioned by name 14 times in the Camp David "framework" on the West Bank-Gaza issue, starting with a place at the negotiating table for a "resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects" and ending with a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan.

The initial Jordanian reaction to the Camp David documents was non-committal but hardly favorable, as a cabinet statement said Jordan was not "legally or morally bound" by them. Hussein also avoided a chance to meet with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Morocco.

What happens if Jordan refuses to join? Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, upon returning from Camp David, said the Egyptian delegation at the summit said "they would

go on even without Jordan; they won't back out just because Jordan won't come in." It was more important, Dayan said, "that the representatives of the Palestinians living in the area will join" because what Israel wants is to set up ways to live together with the local Palestinians.

Dayan added, however, that Jordan would be "decidedly important when we reach, after five years, the joint talks regarding a peace treaty because a peace treaty should be concluded only between us and the Jordanians."

Against the attraction of an eventual peace treaty, Hussein can argue that the 1974 Rabat Arab summit took from Jordan the responsibility for negotiating over the West Bank and gave it to the Palestine Liberation Organization. Before abrogating that agreement, Hussein would want to assure himself of wide backing in the Arab world, which so far is at best cool to the Camp David accords.

The agreements, worked out by Sadat, President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, say Jordan will be invited to "negotiate the details of a transitional arrangement" to last five years in the West Bank and Gaza.

Jordan's role includes a say in the powers of the self-governing authority, membership in joint Israel-Jordan border patrols, and, after no more

than three years, a part in negotiations over the "final status" of the West Bank and Gaza and over an Israeli-Jordan peace treaty. These negotiations are to conclude within five years from the abolition of Israel's military government in the West Bank and Gaza.

Israel is strongly interested in keeping Jordan involved with the West Bank, because it sees the Jordanian connection as a way of avoiding the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

To keep the Jordanian connection strong even through 11 years of military occupation, Israel has allowed West Bankers to maintain both official and personal ties across the Jordan River. Almost one million crossings a year are recorded over the two Jordan bridges as people visit each other on both sides of the river and merchants take produce back and forth.

Jordanian law is in force in the West Bank, along with an overlay of military government decrees. Israeli military courts enforce Jordanian civil law. The Jordanian curriculum is taught in West Bank schools, and graduates take Jordanian exams. Many teachers draw their salaries from Jordan.

When mayors of West Bank towns travel to other Arab countries to seek development money, the grants are funneled through Amman banks — (AP)

Cyprus: U.S. keep out

By Juliet Pearce
NICOSIA —

The latest American mission to test the political atmosphere in Cyprus has left a mood of disappointment and frustration on both sides of the barricades.

Divided on almost every conceivable issue, the Greek and Turkish Cypriots appear to agree on one: the United States and its diplomacy should keep out of their dispute.

This was made abundantly clear during a four-day visit to Cyprus this month by U.S. State Department counselor Matthew Nimetz, accompanied by three aides. His grueling talks and exhausting meetings have not introduced a single new element into the situation.

On the contrary, the visit merely showed that the U.S. does not quite know how to cope with the delicate problem of the Eastern Mediterranean.

President Spyros Kyprianou, representing the Greek portion of Cyprus, and his Foreign Minister Nikos Rolandis reiterated that they have "reached safety limits" and no further concessions were possible.

Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş said curtly, "the United States is not a party and could not be a party to the Cyprus problem."

"I have no American plan, no other plan, no formula," Nimetz insisted somewhat lamely, stressing that he had come to Cyprus "to listen and not to pressure anyone."

Subsequently, he did add that what he was trying to do was to "see what role we can play" to help the U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in getting the intercommunal talks started.

"Nothing new from Nimetz," and "Why is Nimetz here?" were some of the typical headlines. The answer is thought to be that Nimetz was simply gathering material for President Carter's report to Congress on the Cyprus situation, a chore that the American leader has to perform every two months.

The accent on the United Nations was largely to humor the Greek side, which is preparing a major diplomatic offensive before the autumn session of the U.N. General Assembly, starting September 25. Although the usual debate on Cyprus will not take place until November, Kyprianou will fly to New York for the opening ceremony.

It is clear why the Greek Cypriot put so much stress on the international organization: they are well entrenched in various Third World bodies and can count on the support of the non-aligned countries.

Since the 1974 Greek coup in Cyprus which triggered the Turkish military occupation of 36 per cent of the island, there have been 18 Security Council resolutions and five General Assembly resolutions. All called for the withdrawal of foreign troops and for the "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity" of Cyprus.

The Turks have ignored the resolutions and instead have made several proposals to get the stalled intercommunal talks started again. Their position showed little new: the same appeal for a loose federation of the two sectors and only marginal territorial concessions to the Greek side.

While the American arms

embargo against Turkey lasted, the Greek Cypriot felt Turkey was bound to become more reasonable. The supporters of the lifting of the embargo, which took effect on Aug. 1, claimed the punitive measure was counter-productive. Since then there has been no indication whatsoever that Turkey is more inclined to change its attitude on Cyprus.

Denktaş greeted the lifting of the embargo with some relief, saying "we are at the peace table. We are waiting for the Greek Cypriot leaders to join us at that table." But, he warned, "the lifting of the embargo will not affect our position at the talks in any way."

To which the Greek side replied that there was hardly any point in starting the talks.

Denktaş later offered to open Varosha, the modern sector of the port city of Famagusta, captured and sealed off by Turkish troops in August 1974, to 35,000 Greek Cypriot refugees as soon as the intercommunal talks resumed.

The Greeks rejected the offer as a "Turkish banana peel." Further probing disclosed that there were no guarantees that the returning refugees would have access to their places of work and to all their property or, for that matter, would be allowed to stay permanently in Varosha.

The Turkish side replied — through the usual propaganda broadsides which the two antagonists fire with regularity — that all this would be resolved during negotiations. But in the wake of the Nimetz visit there are no signs that any talks are about to resume. — (OFNS)

Sino-Soviet chess

By Dusko Doder
MOSCOW —

With the emergence of China's new active global policy symbolized by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's European trip, the Russians appear to be alarmed by what they see as an extremely grave challenge to their interests.

Soviet fears and anxieties are based less on China's capacity to effectively counter Kremlin positions, although ranking Soviet officials in private conversations are not trying to hide their concern.

The real source of alarm is

the possibility of Sino-American cooperation or even tacit understanding, which is viewed here as a prospect of significant switch in the strategic balance at Moscow's expense.

Such a development would be viewed as a mortal blow to détente since it could isolate the Soviet Union and force it to increase military spending at a time when the Kremlin is beginning to focus on the improvement of living standards at home and facing growing pressures to satisfy popular demand for a better life.

Soviet hostility is so widespread that even in conversations with ordinary Russians one frequently hears the term "yellow peril" accompanied by warnings that Americans should not be taken in by Chinese policies and that ultimately Europe and North America would have to contain Chinese "expansionism."

Soviet officials do not use racist terminology, but they do not hide their concern that the Carter administration may be tempted by opportunities China's new and broad challenges to Moscow present. — (WP)

More on the media and the Third World

By Frank Tremaine

(The writer is senior vice president of United Press International.)

NEW YORK — Many developing nations complain that the major international news services, the two largest being American, generate inaccurate pictures of their countries with incomplete or unfair reporting. They complain that not enough is reported about them and that what is reported concentrates on catastrophes, political upheaval and other sensational material.

Third World criticism frequently is linked to charges that the four major international news services—United Press International, the Associated Press,

Reuters (British) and Agence France-Presse—represent the capitalist viewpoint and the positions of their governments.

While the volume of news from developing countries is considerably less than from the industrial world, the reasons are neither sinister nor reflective of political or social bias. There is a misunderstanding of the organization and the role of independent news services such as UPI and the AP and the realities of international news coverage and distribution. They also ignore the efforts of such agencies to cooperate with and assist Third World news organizations.

UPI is the world's only privately owned major news ser-

vice. AP is a cooperative owned by its American newspaper and broadcasting members. Both are wholly dependent for their revenue on fees paid by their subscribers or members at home and abroad. Neither receives any government subsidy. They are bitter competitors with each other and with Reuters and AFP for news and subscribers throughout the world.

Those who criticize the international services for failure to cover the Third World adequately generally base their arguments on what they read in the press or hear on the air. They seem to be unaware that the services transmit scores of thousands of words daily to

clients whose editors may select only a small percentage to print or broadcast. They apparently do not realize that the service delivered to the United States is substantially different from that delivered in Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa, and those reports differ from one another.

American editors select from their news services and other sources those stories which they believe will most interest their readers. Not much of the comparatively small amount of Third World news which makes the newswires in the United States is printed or broadcast. When it is, it generally is the type which Third World leaders would prefer not

to see—disasters, political coups and the like.

Much more Third World news is distributed abroad in the agencies' regional services, particularly in the areas where it originates. Unfortunately, except for Latin America and some parts of Asia and the Middle East, the news services have few clients in the Third World where press and broadcasting generally are not fully developed. News services and other Western media organizations are trying to assist their development and have offered to do more.

Closed borders, communications problems and lack of access to reliable news sources in many countries inhibit coverage

of the Third World. Africans are among the most vociferous critics of the international news services, yet many African nations bar foreign correspondents or admit them infrequently.

The international news services are charged with being hostile to development of national news agencies in the Third World and regional and global news pools. This is a misinterpretation.

The international news services welcome the development of such agencies and seek to work with them. What they fear and oppose is government control and further reduction or elimination of their own free access to news sources in

those countries.

Third World spokesmen and UNESCO, which promotes development of national news agencies, deny that this is their objective but Nigeria has a law, not yet implemented, which would make coverage of its national agency.

At the UNESCO General Assembly in 1976, there was a battle over a Soviet-sponsored declaration on the use of the mass media, one section of which said, "States are responsible for the activities in the international sphere of all mass media under their jurisdiction."

The declaration was tabled after strong objections by the United

States and others.

A new version is scheduled for consideration at the next UNESCO General Assembly in October in Paris.

While UNESCO has no enforcement powers, adoption of such a declaration would be viewed by some nations as an endorsement of government control of the product and activities of both foreign and national journalists working within their borders. New res-
 follow and could force reliance of the rest of the world on government dominated news agencies as the sole source of political, economic and other news from their countries. — (NYT)

إلى

Sand blasts across the desert by sail

By Joyce Prince

RIYADH - Who needs water when you have sand? If boating is your idea of a good time, the land-locked areas of Saudi Arabia offer every bit as much toss of wind and wave as the oceans. Try sand-sailing.

A first sailing excursion can be a "sand blast" to say the least as you roll along in your sailing machine that resembles something out of the "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang" creations.

A fun loving entrepreneur shipped ten of these remarkable buggies out from the United States to the capital city of Saudi Arabia. They are fast becoming the "talks of the sands."

Sand yachts are built very simply of one-and-one-half inch aluminum tubing with three one-foot balloon rubber tires. They are set in a triangle shape, similar to an ice boat, the wheels at each vertex with the huge lightweight dacron sail flapping just above your head. The base lies no further than five to six inches above the ground.

In one magical gust of arid wind, one can become a part of the parched desert. Rolling along at approximately 15 miles an hour (your speed depending upon the wind) you can reach 50 miles an hour and they have been known to go as fast as 120 miles an hour; the sand beneath becomes a veritable ocean of tinted browns.

The seat is set on the back metal pipe and is merely a plastic chair that resembles an ordinary kitchen chair without the legs. Set into the side of the chair is a car seat-belt. It becomes very comfortable as you stretch your legs straight out in front, putting your feet on the small rudder which by pushing right or left turns the front wheel. The principles are the same as controlling a boat in water as it is like any "sloop rig" without a job, just a main sail.

It is quite possible that this self-sufficient sand buggy will become the sportsman's dream; after all, once the initial cost is passed, it needs very little care. Repair is almost nil and it requires storing only the

sail and the chair covering. You do not need to feed or water it, no gas is needed for its mobility. Where else could you find such fun for so little? If there had been a convenient fishing lake or even a bowling alley around, Tony Beal may never have found the delightful sport.

Tony, a medical physicist at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, comes from London. He has been in Riyadh one year and was attracted to sand sailing because it filled a void in his leisure time.

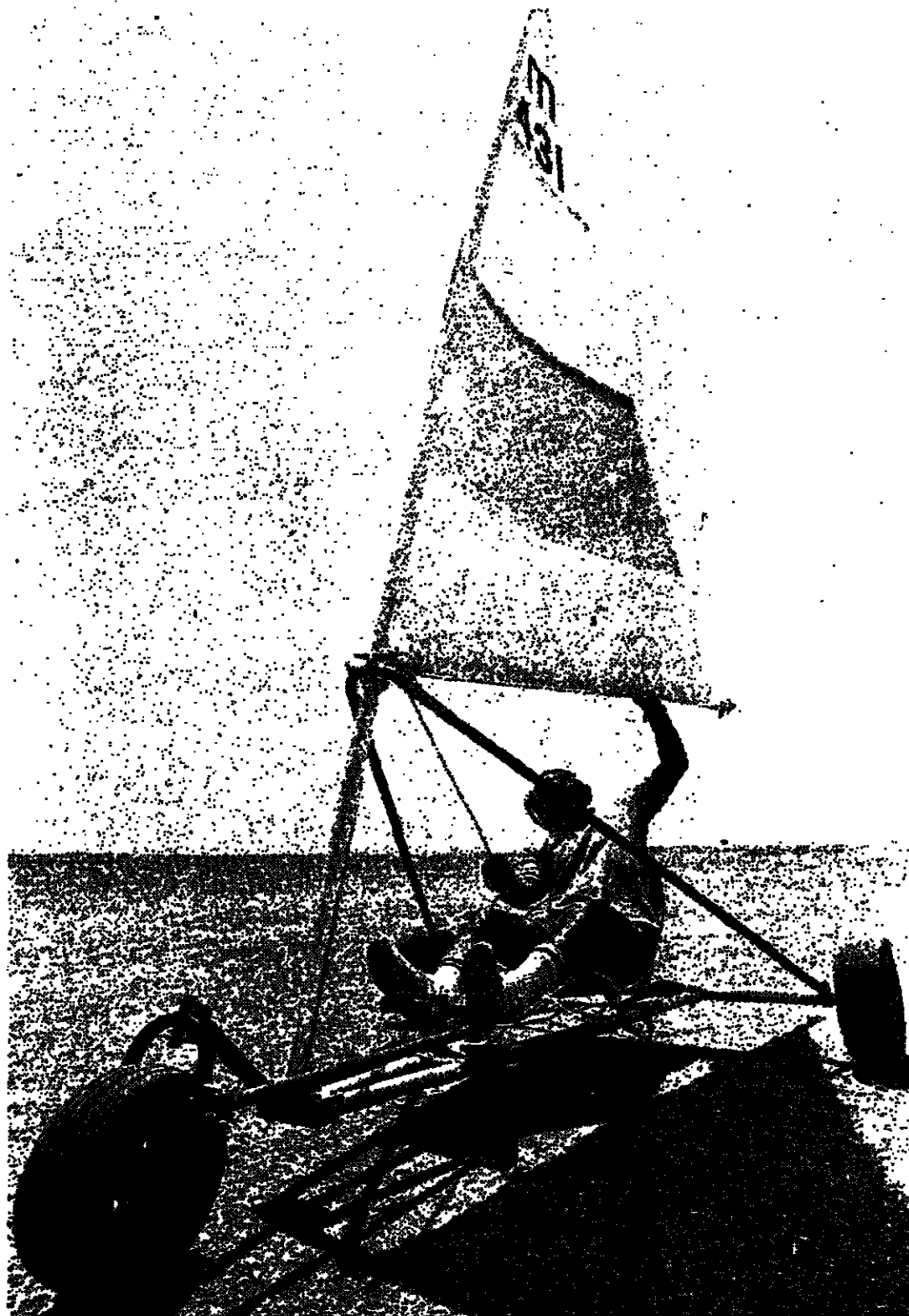
"When approached by a friend, Tony said, 'to share the cost of the rig, I was at first dubious.' However, he adds, 'I have found it to be a lot of fun especially when the wind is strong to allow some 'two-wheeler' action.'"

Tony pointed out that one of the problems for the beginner is the fact that there is no brake on the rig and speeds can be deceptive. He explained that usually a novice's first response, when wanting to stop, is to dig his feet into the sand.

"It is quite possible," Tony said, "for the driver to break his leg."

Maintenance is slight for sand yachts, but a few suggestions are to be noted to keep your rig in good condition. There are problems of torque stresses on the mast which can cause it to bend. As one becomes more familiar with the feel of the wind upon the sail, he becomes more efficient in the pulling of the "sheet" (rope controlling the direction of the sail) and decreasing the pressure on the mast itself. Occasionally the bearings must be replaced in the wheels. It is possible for the sail to tear because of the stripping of the heavier winds and the battens (the rods of material that hold the sail stiff). Pockets may then have to be sewed occasionally as they may tear out. Spare parts can be obtained here.

The skill of this delightful experience lies in the art of coordinating the turning of the wheels with the turning of the sail. Every sand sailor tries to make the most of wind speed as it hits the sail. The most



A sand yacht, the latter-day version of a "ship of the desert." Photo by Ken Latham

common problem that beginners experience is the lack of control of the sheet. Often, in over exuberance, it is pulled too tightly. When loosened, his

ineptness leaves him unable to coordinate rudder with wind direction. Added to the dilemma of the novice is the fact it is such a new sport to the

Kingdom that one can't "read up on the basics."

There are a few drawbacks to the sport, but nothing that plenty of water and a broad rimmed hat can't remedy. If you become immobile in the middle of the desert for lack of wind the hat, and your trusty canteen strapped to your belt, become your saving grace as you "walk" your buggy, pulling it by the sheet.

A sail-rig can be bought in the United States for about \$750 and in the Kingdom for SR4000. It weighs approximately 75 pounds and can be put in the back of a pick-up or a land rover, or on the top of a jeep or a car with a rack.

The two-seat model is another thrill, but not as popular for one must keep in mind that the heavier the body weight, the stronger the wind must be. The "double-the-fun" design is at its best on beach areas where strong winds are more prevalent. A model of this design has been seen lately in Dammam.

Some locations used for fine sailing around Riyadh are: about 20 kilometers past the University on Diriyah Road, about 15 kilometers south past the International School; and 25 kilometers down Al Knari Road there is a huge stretch by Holzman Camp of very flat and smooth terrain. It was once a lake, something that might ease a boatsman's uneasiness about shifting from water to sand.

Asked if there were any future plans in regard to the possibility of an organized sailing club, Beal said the enthusiasts were meeting to ascertain such things as: organization, testing for the best available location that could accommodate a given number of rigs at one time, and the attainable speeds most desirable for racing and judging. These and other items are being considered in order to plan a regatta to be held later on in the year.

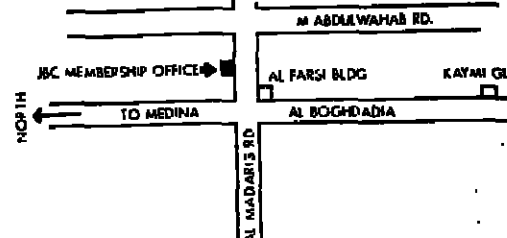
The sportsman's demand for speed and excitement lies here in this "rig of the desert." No jeep or any other mechanized vehicle can give quite the thrill of moving so closely and so silently across a terrain so filled with ancient drama. Sitting in a "ship of the desert," buoy and sand become as one. The solitude and romance of the desert seeps within as the powdery silt of ancient floods blows softly in face and hair.



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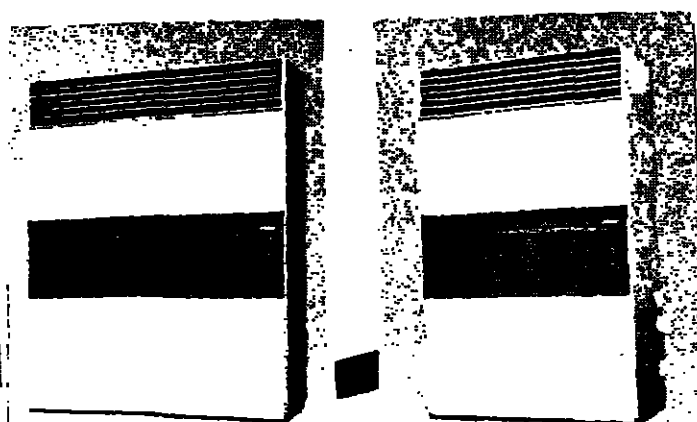
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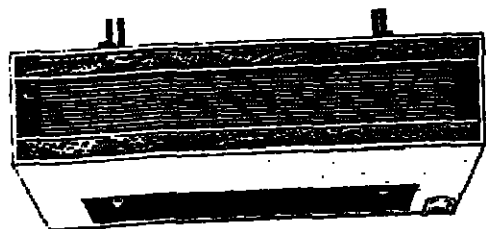
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so cool you'll know it's on.

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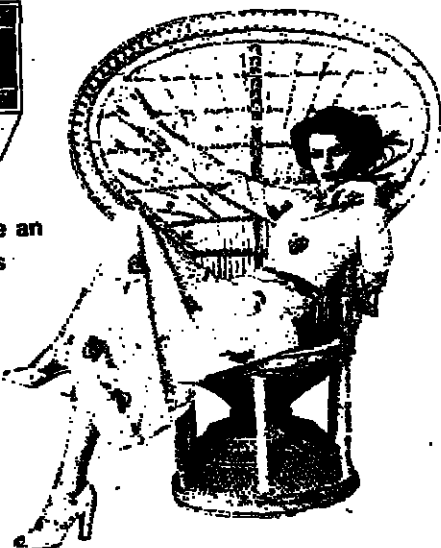


CU-107DV
Height: 806mm(31 3/4 inches)
Width: 1520mm(59 1/2 inches)
Depth: 780mm(30 3/4 inches)
Net weight: 150kg(331lb)

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GAS HEATERS WERE SUSPENDED ABOVE THE SIDEWALK IN NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ENGLAND, AS AN EXPERIMENT IN COLD WEATHER TO WARM PEDESTRIANS.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- Rival of Athens
- Footprint
- League
- Liberian native
- Took off the bottle
- Armadillo
- Poet, Allen
- Judeo-Spanish
- Skyline's tribute
- In the know
- Silent one
- President over
- Binoose
- West Point mascot
- Respite
- Tease
- Author Fleming
- Smile
- Crickets team
- Spiritual guide
- Prong
- Kind of shepherd
- over lightly
- Eastern Christian
- do-well
- Lambasted critically

DOWN

- Took care of
- Entrust
- Winged
- Russian bump
- Golf gadget
- Confused
- South African town
- Of current interest
- Come forth
- Prisoner's hope
- Tarzan and others
- Fetter; shackle
- End a phone call
- Capek
- Mortal
- Incensed
- Put into harmony
- Fr. furniture style
- Celtic cat's language
- End a phone call
- Alfonso's consort

Yesterday's Answer

1. Mortal 2. Put into harmony 3. Fr. furniture style 4. Celtic cat's language 5. End a phone call 6. Alfonso's consort

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it: A X Y Z D L B A A X R E L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

R J J P X F W E J Z E V J N F V X S J
 Z F J U J V L G Z J U F Z P J F
 V C B W J Z F J U Z N P V Z S; X P
 Z F V M K Z F L E B R U Z F J U X G J C
 P Q C P Z F J X U N F X D N J. —
 J V X H C I J P Q I Z O J P
 Yesterday's Cryptquote: NOTHING IS GOOD FOR HIM FOR WHEN NOTHING IS BAD. —BALTASAR GRACIAN

Contract Bridge

by B. Jay Becker

How to Fish in Troubled Waters

East dealer. Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH
 ♠ A K J
 ♥ 10 8
 ♦ K 8 7 4
 ♣ 7 5 2

EAST
 ♠ 6 5 4 3
 ♥ Q 6 2
 ♦ 9 3
 ♣ J 10 9

SOUTH
 ♠ Q 9 2
 ♥ A 8 7 3
 ♦ A Q 5
 ♣ A Q 4

The bidding:
 East South West North
 Pass 1 NT Pass 3 NT
 Opening lead - four of hearts.

Dummy play is a fairly ordinary process where, in the great majority of cases, it is easy to find the most logical and best method of play. Here is an example of how the step-by-step process works.

Assume you're in three notrump and West leads a heart. The first thing you do when dummy appears is count your sure winners. Immediately, you see eight tricks: three spades, three diamonds, one heart and one club. Further study reveals that you can score a ninth trick if you find the diamonds divided 3-3, or if you try a club finesse and it succeeds.

But if your thinking stops right there, you're not trying hard enough! There is also another chance for the contract, and you should not neglect it.

You duck East's queen of hearts at trick one, and also duck his heart return. West wins with the king of hearts. You win with the ace at East follows suit - marking West with at most four hearts - and play the A-Q-K of diamonds. You thus learn that West also started with four diamonds, and it might therefore seem that you should attempt a club finesse to make the contract. However, upon further reflection, you realize that there is a much better chance of landing the contract if you forego the club finesse.

In line with that, you cash three spade tricks, ending in dummy. When West shows out on the third round of spades, you stop worrying about the location of the king of clubs because it no longer matters to you which opponent has the king. You simply exit from dummy with the eight of diamonds, knowing that nine tricks are absolutely certain. West wins dummy's fourth diamond and also cashes his fourth heart, but he is then forced to lead a club into your A-Q.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

SATURDAY

| | Fajr | Ishraq | Dhuhr | Asr | Maghreb | Isha |
|--------|------|--------|-------|------|---------|------|
| Mecca | 4:58 | 6:15 | 12:20 | 3:44 | 6:20 | 7:50 |
| Medina | 4:57 | 6:12 | 12:21 | 3:48 | 6:21 | 7:51 |
| Nejd | 4:27 | 5:45 | 11:50 | 3:15 | 5:50 | 7:20 |

DHAHRAN TV

| Time | Program |
|------|--------------------|
| 3:30 | Childrens Show |
| 5:00 | Man from Atlantis |
| 5:49 | Jokers Wild |
| 6:08 | Welcome BK. Kotter |
| 6:33 | Harry-O |
| 7:24 | Health Education |
| 7:25 | Baretta |
| 8:25 | Second run Theater |

WEATHER

Forecast for the next 24 hours:
 Fine weather will continue over most parts of the Kingdom, while rain clouds will gather over the western and south-western highlands. Surface winds will blow mostly northwesterly at moderate speed, but active at certain intervals over the central region and parts of the eastern region raising occasional dust and sands.
 Sea conditions will be light to moderate in the Red Sea and moderate to choppy in the Gulf.

| Friday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade) | |
|--|----------|
| Jeddah 36 | Tabuk 34 |
| Riyadh 39 | Arar 40 |
| Dhahran 37 | Bisha 34 |
| Medina 40 | Yanbu 38 |
| Taif 33 | Abha 28 |

SAUDI RADIO

Afternoon Transmission

2:00 Opening
 2:01 The Holy Quran
 2:05 Gems of Guidance
 2:10 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
 2:15 Music
 2:30 On Islam
 2:40 Carefree
 2:50 Reflections on Fasting
 2:55 Music
 3:00 NEWS
 3:10 Press Review
 3:15 Music
 3:20 Hits in Germany
 3:50 Close Down

Evening Transmission

10:00 Opening
 10:01 The Holy Quran
 10:05 Reflections on Fasting
 10:10 Light Music
 10:15 NEWS
 10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
 10:30 Sports Review
 11:00 Islamic Activities on Focus
 11:10 Press Review
 11:15 I'm Sorry I'll read that again
 11:45 The Golden Age
 12:00 Music
 12:15 Mood Music
 12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
 12:59 Close Down

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup
 Reports: Actualities
 Opinion; Analyses
 8:30 Dateline
 News Summary
 9:00 Special English:
 News; Feature, The Making of a Nation
 News Summary
 9:30 Music USA:
 (Standards)
 10:00 News Roundup
 Reports; Actualities
 11:5 Opinion; Analyses

News Summary

11:30 VOA Magazine:
 America; Science;
 Cultural; Letter.
 11:00 Special English: News
 11:30 Music USA:
 (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight
 12:00 News...newsmakers' voices...correspondents reports...background features...media comments...news analyses

BBC

Morning Transmission

10:00 World News
 10:01 News about Britain
 6:15 World Today
 6:30 "Anything Goes"
 7:00 Newswatch
 7:30 The Spy who came in from the cold
 7:45 Financial News
 7:55 Reflections
 8:00 World News
 8:09 "British Press Review"
 8:15 "Alphabet of Musical Curious"
 8:45 The World Today
 9:00 Newswatch
 9:30 "What's New"
 10:00 World News
 10:09 News about Britain
 10:15 From the Weeklies
 10:30 "Instruments of the Orchestra"
 10:45 "Letter from London"
 10:55 "Clayton's Concise English Dictionary"
 11:00 World News
 11:09 Reflections
 11:15 Europa
 11:30 Command Performance
 12:00 World News
 12:09 British Press Review
 12:15 World Today
 12:30 Financial News
 12:40 Look Ahead
 12:45 David Copperfield
 Afternoon Transmission
 1:15 From the Weeklies
 1:30 Matthew on Music
 2:00 World News
 2:09 News about Britain

2.15 Europe

3:00 Radio Newsreel
 3:15 Jazz for the Asking
 3:45 Sports Round-up
 4:00 World News
 4:09 Commentary
 4:15 About Britain
 5:00 Saturday Special
 6:00 "Radio Newsreel"
 6:15 "Saturday Special"
 7:00 World News
 7:09 Commentary
 7:15 Saturday Special
 8:00 World News
 8:09 Clayton's Concise English Dictionary
 8:15 Taste of Hunni, Irish Style
 8:45 Sports Round-up
 9:00 World News
 9:09 News about Britain
 9:15 Radio Newsreel
 9:30 Promenade Concert
 10:40 Interlude
 10:45 Rescued in Time
 11:00 World News
 11:09 Commentary
 11:15 Play of the Week
 Midnight Transmission
 12:15 Brass of Britain
 12:30 Letter from London
 12:40 Books and Writers
 1:00 World News
 1:09 Music Now
 1:40 Reflections
 1:45 Sports Round-up
 2:00 World News
 2:09 Commentary
 2:15 Letterbox
 2:30 Jazz of the Asking

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جريدة العربية

Soviet doctor warns on steroids

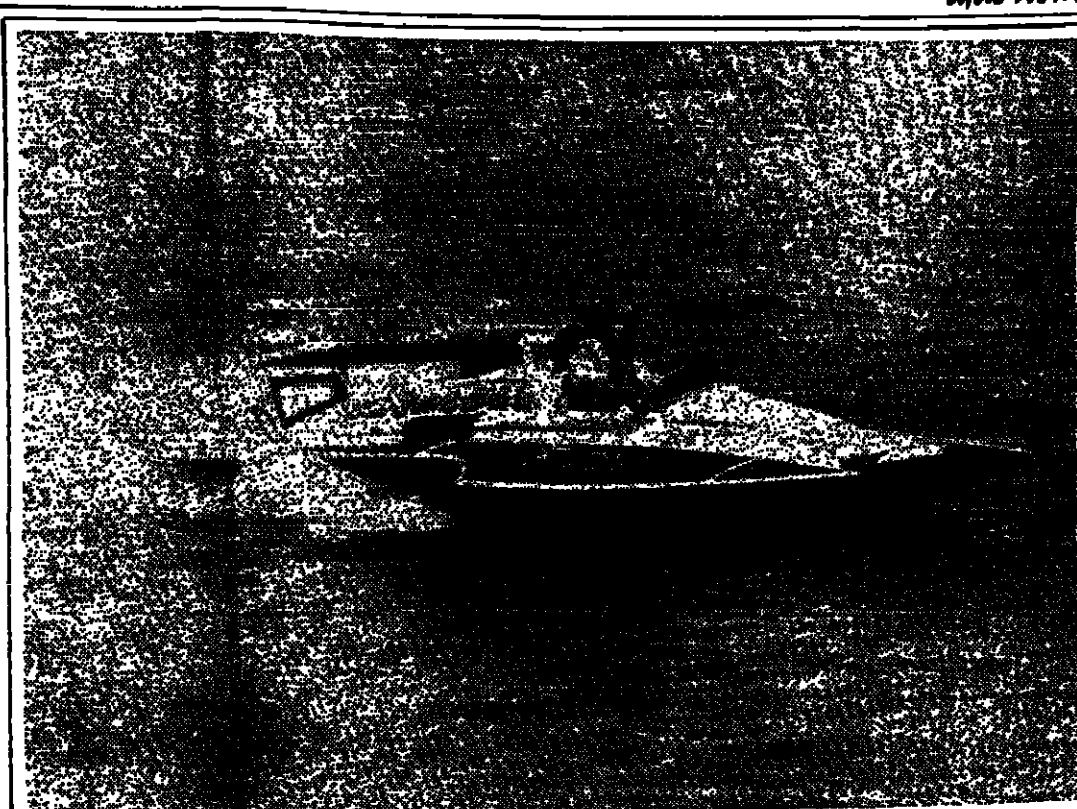
MOSCOW, Sept. 22 (AP)—A leading Soviet sports doctor has warned that addictive muscle-building steroids is increasing at an alarming rate among some coaches and athletes in the West.

Viktor Rogozhin, head of the 1980 Olympic Games Drug Committee and chairman of the U.S.-Soviet sports doctors symposium that ended in Leningrad Thursday, said sporting contests should be the competition of athletes and not of pharmaceutical firms.

Despite the ban on their use in international competition, some coaches and sportsmen, Rogozhin said, are apt to describe to anabolics as "miraculous" in their effect on the general state of the body, the appetite and the rapid build-up of the muscles.

But, he warned, tests conducted by Soviet, American and Canadian researchers show that such synthetic hormones have a "destructive influence" on the body and can lead to "dangerous though delayed consequences."

Both the American and Soviet doctors at the conference agreed on the need to ban the use of steroids completely among athletes, and appealed to sportsmen around the world to stop using them because of their potential dangers.



SPEED: Marty Niles goes down the straight at the Florida Inboard Racing Club's championship regatta at Miami yesterday. He broke the class stadium record by three mph at an average speed of 81 mph.

Long putts on perfect greens send four to early Napa lead

NAPA, California, Sept. 22 (AP)—Ed Sneed, a former winner here, and three other golfers made a collection of long putts on greens described as perfect and shot six-under par 66 to share Thursday's first-round lead in Napa's \$200,000 tour event.

Rex Caldwell, Dave Eichelberger and Jay Haas, also opened with 66s. All four leaders played Silverado Country Club's South Course, about 300 yards shorter than the North Course, which is also used in the tournament. Both courses are par-72.

Eddie Pearce had the best round on the 6,772-yard course, a 67, also finishing, at 67, were Bob Zender, Pat McGowan, and part-time tour performer Pat Fitzsimons.

Sneed was even par through nine holes then shot a six-

under 31 on the back nine, where he made a 65-foot putt for an eagle three on the 485-yard 13th hole and three birdie putts of 15 feet or more.

Caldwell, Eichelberger and Haas all eagled the 488-yard 9th hole. Caldwell and Eichelberger with 15-foot putts and Haas with a 20-footer.

The weather was warm and sunny, combining with the condition of the courses to make playing conditions perfect. Over half the field of 154 players broke par.

Ali given hero's welcome

Louisville kid comes home again

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky Sept. 22 (AP)—Muhammad Ali proved that you can go home again—and to a hero's welcome.

"I've been honored everywhere in the world, but there's nothing like being honored in my home town," Ali told about 3,000 fans at a public reception at the Kentucky State fair grounds Thursday night.

They came from all over—inner-city youths from Ali's for-

mer turf, former associates who guided Cassius Clay, dignitaries including Mayor William Stansbury and Governor Julian Carroll—and a throng of reporters.

Joe Martin, the former police officer who guided Ali toward the Golden Gloves Championship, observed, "if he loses once, I never saw him when he didn't come back and win it. He's got a lot of determination."

But Ali was quick to dis-

claim the praise. "God would punish me if I took credit for it," he said, introducing his father, Cassius Clay Jr., "he's the greatest in the world not me. He brought me into this world." The champ's mother, Odessa Clay, was ill and could not attend the reception.

When he arrived from Chicago Thursday afternoon, Ali told reporters, "I'm not look-

Yankees hold their two-game lead

NEW YORK, Sept. 22 (AP)—Catfish Hunter and Rich Gossage combined on a five-hitter as the New York Yankees beat the Toronto Blue Jays 7-1 Thursday night and held on to their two-game lead over Boston in the American League East race.

The Red Sox kept pace with the Yankees by beating the Detroit Tigers 5-1.

Reggie Jackson delivered a two-run double for New York in a three-run fifth inning and the Yankees scored five more times in the seventh to put the contest away.

Hunter scattered four hits before giving way to Gossage at the start of the seventh. Hunter gave up a leadoff home run to Rick Bosetti, his fifth, in the first and then retired 13 in a row—five on strikeouts. Gossage picked up his 24th save, tops in the league.

Dennis Eckersley scattered six hits for his 18th victory and Carlton fish snapped a prolonged slump with an RBI single in a three-run first inning as Boston defeated Detroit.

Rangers 6 Twins 3 Elsewhere in the AL, Jon Matlack hurled a five-hitter and pinch-hitter John Grubb capped a three-run eighth inning with a two-run double; leading the Texas Rangers to a 6-3 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Royals 8 Brewers 4 George Brett singled home the tying run in the fourth inning, then clubbed a solo home run in the sixth to spark the Kansas City Royals to an 8-4 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.

Pirates 3 Cubs 2 Pinch-runner Matt Alexander stole second and scored on a pair of wild throws on

Boston follows New York's pace

the same play in the 14th inning to give the Pittsburgh Pirates a 3-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Cardinals 6, Mets 2 John Urrea combined with Buddy Schultz on a four-hitter and belted a two-run single, leading the St. Louis Cardinals to a 6-2 triumph over the New York Mets.

Astros 2, Braves 0 Ken Forsch fired a five-hitter and struck out 10 while establishing a personal high with his 10th victory of the season as the Houston Astros blanked the Atlanta Braves 2-0.

The Philadelphia-Montreal

game was ruined out.

Padres 5, Giants 1 In late National League action on the West Coast, 49-year-old Gaylord Perry became the first National League pitcher to win 20 games this year as the San Diego Padres posted a 5-1 victory over the San Francisco Giants.

Flags, yogurt, now sore eyes

Karpov postpones 25th encounter

BAGUIO, Philippines, Sept. 22 (Agencies)—Champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Viktor Korchnoi spent Friday in private strategy sessions preparing for their 25th game Saturday in the world chess championship.

The 27-year-old Soviet champion used his right to postpone the game, originally scheduled for Thursday.

Karpov leads 47-year-old Soviet defector Korchnoi by four to two in the battle for six wins, but he has not been able to score another victory in the past seven games spread over a month. The only win in this period was by Korchnoi.

Korchnoi has white, giving him the opening move, in the next clash.

Patrese will go to U.S. despite Grand Prix ban

MILAN, Sept. 22 (AP)—Riccardo Patrese said Friday he will travel to the United States "willing and hopeful to compete" despite a pending ban on his participation in the Oct. 1 U.S. Grand Prix.

The ban on the young Italian was said to be "punishment" for responsibility in the pileup during the ill-fated Ita-

lian grand prix at Monza which cost the life of Ronnie Peterson. "I can prove I am not responsible for the Monza accident," Patrese said.

U.S. organizers reported the ban was urged by a group of formula-one drivers.

Italian racing officials, saying only the Sports Commission could impose such a ban; called it "unfair and unlawful."

Problems from yogurt to yoga have plagued the championship. Another threat surfaced Friday—sore eyes, the Filipino term for conjunctivitis.

And five Filipino security men assigned to champion Anatoly Karpov and four Filipino reporters covering the tournament have it.

"There is little danger that the disease will affect Karpov," said a security official, who asked not to be identified. "Those of us who are afflicted with it travel in a car separate from him, so that there is no direct contact."

An epidemic of conjunctivitis is afflicting many people in the Philippines.

Baguio hospital had received only 12 sore eyes cases by Friday morning but "it can still be an epidemic, and we think it will still rise."

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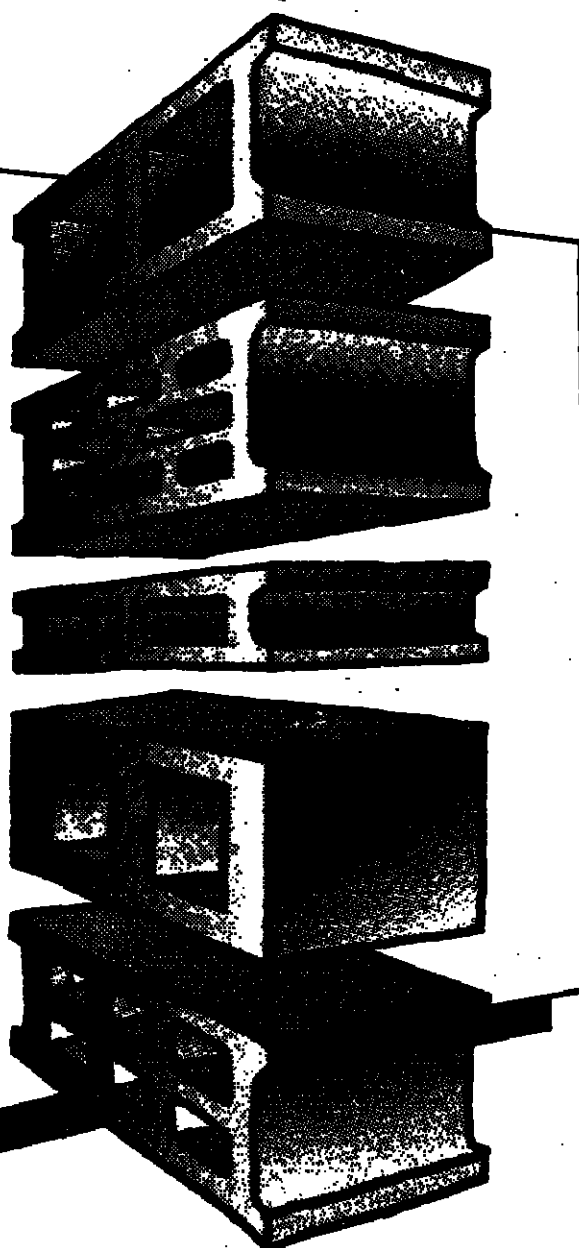
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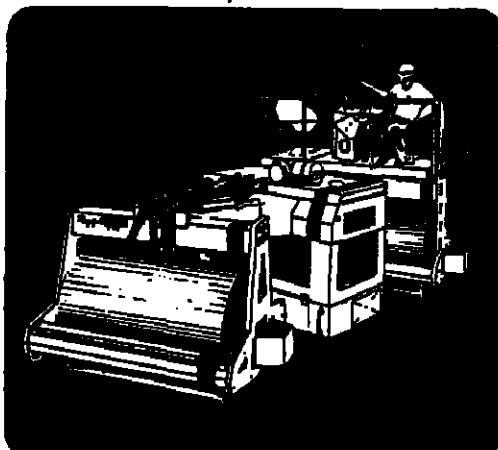


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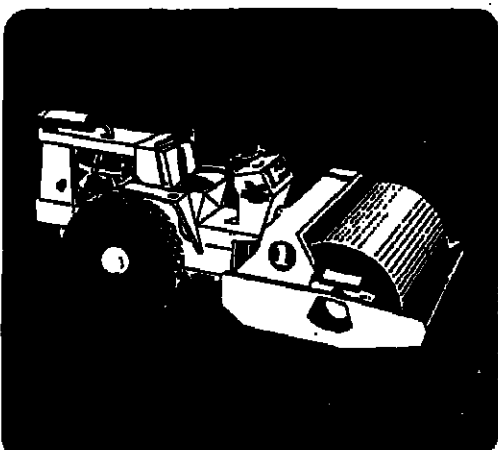
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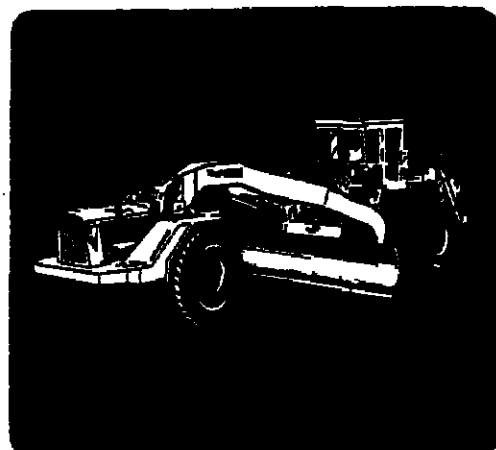
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International Bourse, commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

- **AGRICULTURAL ENGINES**
- **MARINE ENGINES**
- **INDUSTRIAL ENGINES**
- **GENERATOR SETS**

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|-------------|-------|-------------|------------|
| 32065-32411 | 25603 | 28032-23592 | 24720-2473 |

SHARE INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGES

LONDON STOCKS

U.S. dollar certificates of deposit: One month 8.75-9.00 per cent; three months 8.50-9.00 per cent; six months 9.15-9.25 per cent; one year 9.15-9.25 per cent.
% per cent; three years 9%-9½ per cent; four years 9%-9½ per cent; five years 9½-9¾ per cent nominal closing rates.
Swiss francs; two days' notice for goldsters and Swiss francs. Asian rates are closing rates in Singapore.

London Bullion Market

LONDON GOLD

September 21

| | | |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| Cash | ..... | \$215.65 |
| Morning fix | ..... | \$215.40 |

مؤشر دلو جلدی

DOW JONES

11 a.m. STOCK AVERAGES

September 21

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|---------|----------|
| 30 Industrials | ..... | 942.39 | UP 1.83 | or 0.25% |
| 20 Transport | ..... | 342.99 | DN 0.14 | or 0.04% |
| 15 Utilities | ..... | 185.92 | UP 0.07 | or 0.07% |
| 35 Stocks | ..... | 298.90 | UP 0.57 | or 0.19% |

مؤشر سهام

درکات العله المانیة

LONDON CLOSING OIL STOCKS

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|
| BP | ..... | 910 |
| Shell | ..... | 76 |
| Esso | ..... | 26 |
| Esso/Shell Ltd | ..... | 26 |
| ICA International | ..... | 36 |
| London & Scottish Marine (S&L) | ..... | 350 |
| London & Scottish Marine (Ord) | ..... | 129 |
| IM Expansion | ..... | 220 |
| London & Scottish Marine (S&L) | ..... | 454 |
| London & Scottish Marine (Ord) | ..... | 155.10 |
| Shell Transport | ..... | 180 |
| Esso | ..... | 180 |
| Esso/Shell Ltd | ..... | 129 |

| | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 95-61.05 | STG | 1.9628-1.9838 |
| 88-1635.00 | BFR CON | 38.758-38.770 |
| 125-4.2125 | CAN | 85.44 95.46 |
| 125-3.8125 | | |

| | | |
|------------|----------|------------------|
| 79-10,2580 | LIT | 824,4970-52,4500 |
| 79-18,4925 | DFL | 2,1150-2,1200 |
| 79-23,10 | SEF | 1,5130-1,5180 |
| 79-25,70 | DWS | 1,9780-1,9830 |
| 79-34,40 | WES | 187,50-188,10 |
| 79-37,72 | AME | Unavailable |
| | ALC, SCH | 2,3630-2,3880 |
| | PORT | 5,1200-5,1250 |
| | MEU | Unavailable |
| | SKS | 4,3710-4,3720 |
| | IND | 5,1200-5,1250 |
| | FRN | Unavailable |
| | SPAIN | Unavailable |
| | MEXICO | Unavailable |
| 79-12,18 | | |
| 79-15,10 | | |
| 79-15,16 | | |
| 79-23,737 | | |
| 79-24,250 | | |
| 79-47,470 | | |
| 79-56,6 | | |

Sep. one month 53-54 dmt., two months 97-97
 dmt., three months 130-120 dmt., six months 257-
 dmt., twelve months 482-475 dmt.
 Can. one month 5-1 dmt., two months 4-2 dmt.,
 three months 10 dmt., six months 13 dmt.,
 twelve months 13 dmt.-dmt.

اسعار العملات الأجنبية

| Dr. German Mark | French Franc | Italian Lira | Aster Dollar | Japanese Yen |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 34-3/4 | 79-7/8 | 12-1/4 | | 23 1/4-1/2 |
| 34-3/4 | 79-12/16 | 12-1/4 | 8 7/16-8 7/16 | 23-3/4 |
| 34-3/4 | 80-8/16 | 12-1/4 | 8 5/16-8 7/16 | 23 1/4-1/2 |
| 71-16 1/2-17 1/4 | 80-8 | 12-1/4 | 8 5/16-8 7/16 | 23 1/4-1/2 |
| 34-3/4 | 80-3/4 | 12-1/4 | 8 5/16-8 7/16 | 23 1/4-1/2 |
| 11-1/2-13 1/16 | 90-10 | 12-1/4 | | 5-3/8 |

One month 8.70-9.00 per cent; three months 8.90-9.00 per cent;
 6, 9, 15-2.25 per cent.
 One month 4.90-5.00 per cent; three months 5.00-5.10 per cent;
 6, 9, 15-2.25 per cent.
 One month 4.90-5.00 per cent; three months 5.00-5.10 per cent;
 6, 9, 15-2.25 per cent.

For goldsters and Swiss francs. Aster rates are closing rates in Singapore.

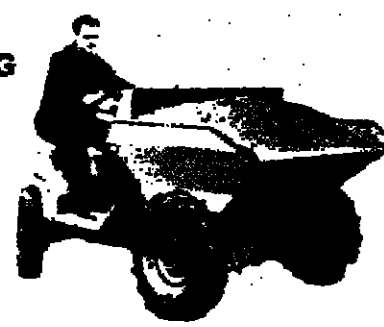
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PAGE 12

Late News

21 شوال 1398 هـ

Rebels' last bastion retaken, Somoza says

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP)—The National Guard said in a radio broadcast Friday its troops had "restored peace and tranquillity" to the northern city of Esteli, the last bastion of a two-week uprising against President Anastasio Somoza.

The broadcast said the guard now controls the whole country.

Reporters were banned from entering the city Thursday and there was no immediate verification of the claim. The same claim was broadcast last Tuesday.

About 700 National Guard troops, backed by a pair of obsolete U.S. Sherman tanks, rocket firing reconnaissance planes and armored cars equipped with heavy machineguns, have been blasting Esteli for nearly three days.

Some of the hundreds of residents who fled during lulls in the fighting spoke of local youths with shotguns defying the barrage of rockets and tank fire. Their numbers were not known.

Fighting erupted in the town nearly two weeks ago. There

has been no clear indication of casualties, although a hospital doctor who escaped in a cattle truck said that several hundred people had been killed and hardly a building remained unscathed.

Red Cross officials said bodies were being burnt in the streets or buried in back gardens.

Strike

Opposition groups continued their nationwide strike to back their demand for Somoza's immediate resignation.

"The economic situation will be Somoza's Achilles' heel," a foreign banker in Managua said.

The general strike began Aug. 25. The government says the strike is ineffectual, but food and consumer items are becoming scarce.

Carlos Tunnerman, a Somoza opponent living in exile in Costa Rica, said the National Guard has not really ended the rebellion.

"Somoza says he has won the war because he smashed the rebellion, but in reality he has lost it," said Tunnerman in Costa Rica. "He has lost economically, civically, politically, internationally."

Somoza's position is precarious. "The people no longer pay taxes and no longer obey martial law even though they might be killed," he said.

American officials in Washington said the guided missile cruiser Richmond K. Turner was on a mission off the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. However, the officials would not comment on the mission of the 7,800-ton ship.

At a meeting of the Organization of American States in Washington, diplomats debated the Nicaraguan crisis and Assistant Secretary of State Warren Christopher offered the good offices of the United States to help solve the civil unrest which has plagued Nicaragua since January.



TABAS: Relatives console each other here in front of the ruins of their home before the giant quake struck this Iranian town.

Central banks ditching dollars, claims U.K. financial magazine

LONDON, Sept. 22 (R)—Because of the dollar crisis there is a growing tendency among the world's central banks to reduce the dollar share of their country's official reserves, according to the authoritative London financial review "Euromoney."

In an article in its October issue to be published on Monday entitled "How Central Banks are Ditching the Dollar," "Euromoney" reported that an increasing number of central banks were either selling part of their dollar holdings or else buying other currencies than the dollar when adding to their reserves.

The purpose of such moves is self-protection in times of money turmoil such as the present one, which has been marked by a spectacular decline of the dollar against other major currencies.

Roughly 80 per cent of the world's central bank reserves are at present held in dollars. Should any country panic because of the dollar's fall and start desperately trying to sell its dollar holdings, many economists think the effect on the foreign exchange markets could

be disastrous and would push the dollar's value down much further.

The sterling crisis of 1976 is generally regarded as having been precipitated by the sophisticated running down of sterling reserves on the part of a few minor central banks. Sterling's share of the official holdings of the 76 countries which report on their reserve positions to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) declined from nine per cent in 1970 to 1.5 per cent in 1977.

"Euromoney" estimated that the 76 countries between them held about \$140 billion at the end of last year. Some of them, like the group of 10 leading industrial nations of the non-communist world, cannot diversify their reserves because of internationally-agreed limits on what assets they can hold.

"Euromoney" said central banks were faced with an agonizing choice. They could either "stand idly by and watch the value of their national reserves slip with the dollar, or diversify out of the (U.S.) currency... and face a barrage of criticism that they have led the destabilizing stampede into the

yen, mark and other strong currencies."

But "Euromoney" concluded: "In the longer term, in spite of the inevitable rallies and occasional recoveries in the dollar, the tide of opinion among the currency's most stable holders—the central banks—appears to be running against it."

Riyadh governor returns to city

RIYADH, Sept. 22 (SPA)—Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz returned here from abroad Friday evening.

He was met at the airport by Interior Minister Prince Naif, Deputy Governor of Riyadh Prince Sattam and other senior officials.

Letters from Camp David

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (R)—Following are the texts of the letters between the leaders of Israel, Egypt and the United States released by the White House Friday. (Note: all letters from President Carter are dated Sept. 22, 1978. All the other letters are dated Sept. 17, 1978.)

To President Carter from Prime Minister Begin

I have the honor to inform you that during two weeks after my return home I will submit a motion before Israel's parliament (the Knesset) to decide on the following question:

If during the negotiations to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt all outstanding issues are agreed upon are you in favor of the removal of the Israeli settlers from the northern and southern Sinai areas or are you in favor of keeping the aforementioned settlers in those areas?

The vote, Mr. President, on this issue will be completely free from the usual parliamentary party discipline to the effect that although the resolution is being now supported by 70 members out of 120, every member of the Knesset, as I believe, both on the government and the opposition benches will be enabled to vote in accordance with his own conscience.

To President Sadat from President Carter

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter to me from Prime Minister Begin setting forth how he proposes to present the issue of the Sinai settlements to the Knesset for the latter's decision.

In this connection, I understand from your letter that Knesset approval to withdraw all Israeli settlers from Sinai according to a timetable within the period specified for the implementation of the peace treaty is a prerequisite to any negotiations on a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

To President Carter from President Sadat

In connection with the "Framework for a Settlement in Sinai" to be signed tonight, I would like to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to the settlements:

1. All Israeli settlers must be withdrawn from Sinai according to a timetable within the period specified for the implementation of the peace treaty.

2. Agreement by the Israeli government and its constitutional institutions to this basic principle is therefore a prerequisite to starting peace negotiations for concluding a peace treaty.

3. If Israel fails to meet this commitment, the "framework" shall be void and invalid.

To Prime Minister Begin from President Carter

I have received your letter of Sept. 18, 1978, describing how you intend to place the question of the future of Israeli settlements in Sinai before the Knesset for its decision.

Enclosed is a copy of President Sadat's letter to me on this subject.

To President Carter from President Sadat

I am writing you to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to Jerusalem.

1. Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank. Legal and historical Arab rights in the city must be respected and restored.

2. Arab Jerusalem should be under Arab sovereignty.

3. The Palestinian inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem are entitled to exercise their legitimate national rights, being part of the Palestinian people in the West Bank.

4. Relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 267, must be applied with regard to Jerusalem. All the measures taken by Israel to alter the status of the city are null and void and should be rescinded.

5. All peoples must have free access to the city and enjoy the free exercise of worship and the right to visit and transit to the Holy Places without distinction or discrimination.

6. The Holy Places of each faith may be placed under the administration and control of their representatives.

7. Essential functions in the city should be undivided and a joint municipal council composed of an equal number of Arab and Israeli members can supervise the carrying out of these functions. In this way, the city shall be undivided.

To President Carter from Prime Minister Begin

I have the honor to inform you, Mr. President, that on 28 June 1967—Israel's parliament (the Knesset) promulgated and adopted a law to the effect: "The government is empowered by a decree to apply the law, the jurisdiction and administration of the state to any part of the Eretz Israel," as stated in that decree.

On the basis of this law,

the government of Israel decreed in July 1967 that Jerusalem is one city indivisible, the capital of the state of Israel.

To President Sadat from President Carter

I have received your letter of Sept. 17, 1978, setting forth the Egyptian position on Jerusalem. I am transmitting a copy of that letter to Prime Minister Begin for his information.

The position of the United States on Jerusalem remains as stated by Ambassador Goldberg in the United Nations General Assembly of July 14, 1967, and subsequently by Ambassador Yost in the United Nations Security Council on July 1, 1969.

To President Carter from President Sadat

In connection with the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East," I am writing you this letter to inform you of the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt, with respect to the implementation of the comprehensive settlement.

To ensure the implementation of the provisions relating to the West Bank and Gaza and in order to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, Egypt will be prepared to assume the Arab role emanating from these provisions, following consultations with Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people.

To Prime Minister Begin from President Carter

I hereby acknowledge that you have informed me as follows:

A) In each paragraph of the agreed framework document the expressions "Palestinians" or "Palestinian people" are being and will be construed and understood as you as "Palestinian Arabs."

B) In each paragraph of which the expression "West Bank" appears, it is being, understood by the government of Israel as Judea and Samaria.

Peking invites Caramanlis for official visit

ATHENS, Sept. 22 (AP)—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis has accepted an invitation for an official visit to China.

The Caramanlis trip will be the first of its sort between the two countries. The invitation amounts to an advance in the level of Greek-Chinese exchanges. It comes only two weeks after the Soviets invited Caramanlis to visit Moscow.

The Greek announcement came soon after Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, on a four-day official trip to Greece, called on Caramanlis Friday for an hour of talks.

It said the date of the visit will be fixed later.

ON SALE NOW THIS WEEK'S Saudi business

- New supermarket chain
- Saudi-Japanese petrochemical talks
- Fertilizer plant contract
- U.S. tax affecting trade

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Raid enters third day

Rhodesia forces press attack on Mozambique

SALISBURY, Sept. 22 (AP)—Rhodesia security forces continued air and ground strikes against black nationalist camps in neighboring Mozambique Friday with no official indication when they would return to their bases.

As the cross-border forays went into their third day, a spokesman for combined operations headquarters here would only repeat Thursday night's statement that the operations launched against the (Zimbabwe) African National Liberation Army) communist terrorist bases within Mozambique are continuing.

Military sources said at least five camps had been hit, some of them understood to be up to 200 kilometers inside Mozambique, and the strikes would continue until security forces were satisfied their aims had been achieved.

From Umtali, the garrison town nesting in Rhodesia's eastern highlands only a few kilometers from the border, Rhodesian air force bombers and fighters could be seen flying into Mozambique, indicating strong air support for the ground forces.

The first two days of the operation were believed to have been supervised from the Umtali military headquarters of Lieutenant General Peter Walls, but he was understood to have flown back to Salisbury on Friday.

The original announcement by the military command on Wednesday said the Mozambique operation had been mounted "in self-defense," and was not aimed at Mozambican troops or civilians.

The raids are aimed at bases of ZANLA army forces loyal to the Maputo-based Patriotic Front co-leader, Robert Mugabe.

The military announced two security force casualties, a black and a white, but did not say where the men were killed.

Kingdom aids quake victims

RIYADH, Sept. 22 (SPA)—Saudi Arabia has donated \$10 million to Iran for the relief of victims of the recent earthquake, it was officially announced here Thursday.

ty, after the deadly quake directed at its people that have left no room for forgetting or pardoning."

In the meantime, Lebanese Nationalist parties have appealed to Arab leaders, meeting in Damascus for their support for an all-out war against rightist militias.

The call was contained in a cable from the National Movement, an alliance of leftist parties, sent Thursday to the summit of a five-member front opposed to the Camp David accord.

The movement said the Egyptian-Israeli peace moves would be followed by attacks against Palestinian and Syrian forces in Lebanon by an imperialist-Zionist alliance through the Israeli-backed militias.

Meanwhile, in Nabatiyeh, South Lebanon, villagers fled their homes under heavy artillery bombardment Friday after the collapse of a two-hour truce arranged by United Nations officers in southern Lebanon.

Local residents said three persons were killed and two wounded in shellfire by right-wing militias which destroyed several houses and set others ablaze in this nationalist Palestinian market town.

Seven villages around Nabatiyeh were also bombed after the end of the truce, which had been arranged by U.N. officers stationed at historic Beaufort Castle.

In turn, Palestinian commandos and their allies shelled right-wing forces entrenched at Marjayoun and Kleya, 10 kms to the southwest.

Two Israeli warplanes flew over the scene of the fighting in what appeared to be reconnaissance flights.

Sarkis

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In turn, Palestinian commandos and their allies shelled right-wing forces entrenched at Marjayoun and Kleya, 10 kms to the southwest.

Two Israeli warplanes flew over the scene of the fighting in what appeared to be reconnaissance flights.

The disagreement had "made it more difficult, but those difficulties are not insurmountable," the official said.

Arafat

the two powers.

He charged the U.S. with "aggravated violations" of the letter and spirit of the findings of the 1975 Helsinki European security conference in launching "a loud propaganda campaign" over recent talks of Soviet dissidents.

Speeches of the Soviet leader was the first top-level response to the Camp David accord signed by Sadat and Premier Menachem Begin.

Brezhnev broke no new ground following closely the Egyptian comment in the Moscow press and describing the agreement as a fresh anti-Arab pact between Israel and

the U.S.

Begin would have a say in future settlements. A U.S. official who took part in the Camp David talks said Begin expressed confidence that the dispute would be resolved amicably and that a letter of understanding agreed point would be issued in the next few days, after Begin has conferred with other Israeli officials in Jerusalem.

The official also said there was no hitch on the airfields which would be released in a few days. The two airfields, he said, would be built by the U.S. will compensate Israel for the loss

of the two powers.

Sadat

Egypt ignoring the basic conditions for a real Middle East settlement.

In Tokyo, the prime ministers of Japan and Belgium Friday expressed their firm hope that progress achieved at the Camp David summit could pave the way for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

This was stated in a joint communiqué after talks the week between visiting Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans and Japanese leaders including Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who returned earlier this month from a visit to the Middle East.

As the controversy continued, Begin returned to Tel Aviv, assuring a welcoming crowd that the Camp David agreements would ensure Israel's "security and honor."

"We still cannot say peace is here," the prime minister said in a brief arrival speech.

"We still must make enormous efforts but we have already reached a vital point in made immense progress."

He said the agreement was a "historic step" and that it would "pave the way for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Jeff in pits